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WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy with rain lot. A. 8-15 (46-59). LONDON: Thursday, dry with sunny ...mp. 9-14 (48-57). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Thurs... Cloudy. Temp. 18-22 (64-72). NEW YORK: Thursday, ...emp. 6-14 (42-57).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Greece	25 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Fls.
Algeria	3.70 Din	India	Rs. 9	Nigeria	—
Austria	12 S	Iran	95 Rials	Norway	3.25 N.K.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Israel	I.£2.00	Oman	0.540 R.O.
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	.300 Mils	Jordan	.370 Fils	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kenya	Shs 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Dubai	5.50 Dirh.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	90 Ptas.
Egypt	70 P.	Lebanon	£L3.00	Sweden	3.25 S.K.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
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Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	80.35
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	—

No. 30,077 *R PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1979 Established 1887

In Major Departure From Policy

EC Plans Antitrust Crackdown On State-Controlled Companies

By Axel Krause

BRUSSELS (IHT) — The enforcement of the European Economic Community's tough antitrust laws is about to crack down on state-controlled companies throughout the Common Market on the ground that they distort competition illegally.

The planned move represents a major departure from previous policy. Some view it as contradictory, possibly doomed to failure — considering that the Common Market itself government-controlled. But this time the trustbusters here are going after a mammoth chunk," said a senior EEC official. "If they succeed there could be wide repercussions throughout European business both in the private and public sectors."

Because the drive is only beginning, no one can predict the odds for success. An Italian banker flatly asserted that the effort would fail. A major French oil executive said the drive was being made uncomfortable by the plans. A British official said that he welcomed the effort.

Privately everyone was surprised, however, because the EEC for more than a decade has concentrated its antitrust activities on private companies, including multinationals. Officials explain that the move was made at this time because of concern about growing subsidies to industry and fears that private competition may be getting hurt.



Willy Schlieder

Italian Group

A often cited example of what the EEC has in mind is Italy's Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI). Through a maze of about 500 subsidiaries, IRI controls Alfa Romeo, state broadcasting services, telecommunications, highways, three major banks, more than half of Italy's steel output and dozens of other industrial companies, which, with a payroll of about 600,000, makes IRI the Common Market's largest, single industrial employer.

What concerns EEC authorities most is that Italian state subsidies to IRI, averaging $1 billion annually in recent years, may have enabled IRI affiliates to operate below prevailing costs, particularly when competing with private companies.

EEC investigators are looking at hundreds of other companies in which Common Market governments have substantial financial stakes, many with interests in oil, automaking, electronics, construction, synthetic fibers and banking. Altogether these companies employ an estimated 16 percent of the Common Market's 100-million civilian labor force; each year, through bond issues and other means, they account for roughly 25 percent of the area's gross capital formation.

"Our first goal is to obtain transparency," said Willy Schlieder, a West German lawyer who since 1970 has headed the EEC's Directorate-General for Competition, roughly the equivalent of the U.S. Justice Department's antitrust division. "We want to know whether or not and if so how these companies are getting government help [and whether they] may be engaging in abusive practices, detrimental to fair competition."

Denationalization

Mr. Schlieder said that he was not particularly impressed with recent, highly publicized moves in Europe aimed at the so-called denationalization of state-controlled companies. The British government last week announced plans to sell 5 percent of its shares in British Petroleum, for example. And Alfa Romeo still is looking for a private partner. "There has been some activity of this sort," Mr. Schlieder said. "But not much."

The authority for cracking down stems from articles in the Rome Treaty that prohibit the abuse of dominant market positions, price-fixing and the unwarranted use of subsidies and other forms of government aid. Modeled on U.S. codes, the EEC laws also call for fines against violators as high as 10 percent of a company's sales.

During the last decade, however, the EEC's trustbusting efforts have been directed mainly at private companies. In 42 cases where fines totaling $35 million were imposed dating back to July, 1969, multinationals topped the list: BASF, Continental Can, Philips', General Motors, United Brands, Hoffman-La Roche and Kawasaki.

"We deal with hundreds of companies of all kinds every day," an EEC official said but he quickly conceded that "there is no doubt that this is the first time in Common Market history that we are looking at the links between governments and state companies."

Not surprisingly, one of the most

(Continued on Page 2, Col.7)



Leonid Brezhnev greets South Yemeni leader Abdel Fattah Ismail at Moscow's airport.

Brezhnev Reappears in Public

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (AP) — President Leonid Brezhnev reappeared in public here today, six days after rumors began that he was seriously ill or had died.

Mr. Brezhnev was last seen in public on Oct. 8, when he returned from a visit to East Berlin.

Mr. Brezhnev, 72, appeared at Moscow airport to welcome South Yemen leader Abdel Fattah Ismail, who flew here from Tashkent, capital of the Soviet Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan, where he had spent the night.

Soviet television showed Mr. Brezhnev standing motionless on the airport tarmac, bundled up in a dark coat and muffler under gray skies.

A 10-second television film of the ceremony gave no hint of Mr. Brezhnev's condition. It did not show him walking or talking. Still photographs released later showed Mr. Brezhnev shaking hands.

U.S. Assails Sentences in Prague Trial

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (WP) — The United States, in a stern condemnation of the trial and sentencing in Prague of six Czechoslovak human rights activists, said today that it was weighing actions that "will obviously have an effect on our relations with Czechoslovakia."

In a statement read by State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d, the administration also issued a sharp if indirect criticism of the Soviet Union, saying:

"The human rights of Czechs and Slovaks and their freedom to exercise these rights have obviously been a matter of interest to some of Czechoslovakia's neighbors who have had more than a little influence over the internal affairs of that country, in particular during the last 11 years," Soviet tanks entered Prague 11 years ago.

The U.S. criticism was issued after a Prague court sentenced five dissidents to prison terms of up to five years after they were found guilty of sedition. A sixth defendant was put on five years' probation.

Playwright Vaclav Havel, 43, was sentenced to 4½ in prison. Petr Uhl, 38, an economist, was sentenced to five years. Jiri Dienstbier, 42, a former journalist, and Otta Bednarova, 54, also a former journalist, were each sentenced to three years in prison. Vaclav Benda, 33, was sentenced to four years. A suspended sentence was given Dana Nemcova, 45.

Charter 77 Group

The six are members of the Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted, an outgrowth of the Charter 77 organization, which serves unofficially as a watchdog over human rights in Czechoslovakia.

"We cannot agree that the acts that the defendants were accused of committing were in any way criminal or that they warranted punishment," the U.S. statement said. "They were working to see that the government acted according to its own laws, legal procedures and international commitments on human rights. We believe that the trial contradicts the spirit and letter of the [Helsinki accord on human rights]."

Czechoslovakia and 32 other European nations, including the Soviet Union, signed the Helsinki agreement on European security and cooperation, subscribing to a pledge to permit free expression of ideas. The United States and Canada also signed it.

"We are now reviewing what further steps we might usefully take. These actions will obviously have an effect on our relations with Czechoslovakia," the State Department said.

Trial Condemned

PARIS, Oct. 24 (AP) — Europeans on the left and right condemned the Czechoslovak trial today.

In France, Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet put off a visit to Czechoslovakia to underscore his government's protest. The French Communist newspaper L'Humanite expressed indignation and demanded that the defendants be freed.

The Italian Communist publication L'Unita called the verdict inadmissible.

In Britain, the Foreign Office said that the British government and its partners in the Common Market were considering action against Czechoslovakia. Sixty-eight members of Parliament from all parties filed a motion in the House of Commons deploring "the indifference of the Czech government to its obligations under Article 14 of the UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights."

Amnesty International, the international human rights group, said that it had adopted the six Czechoslovaks as prisoners of conscience. The International Commission of Jurists in Geneva deplored the sentences.

Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten called the trial in Prague a political spectacle. The Norwegian conservative newspaper Vaart Land predicted that the trial could only "nourish more internal opposition."

"Absurd and unacceptable," said J.F. Wolff, a Communist member of the Dutch parliament.

Senate Unit Kills SALT Pact Changes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today killed two major SALT treaty changes proposed by Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., following a heated exchange between Sen. Baker and a White House aide.

The proposals would have required the Russians to dismantle their 308 heavy SS-18 missiles. Both amendments died on a 9-6 vote following failure by Sen. Baker to get another SS-18 amendment passed yesterday.

Lloyd Cutler, the presidential aide, testified before the committee and personally attacked Sen. Baker for presenting the amendments, referring at one point to the latter's presidential aspirations. "You negotiated a bad treaty," Sen. Baker replied bluntly.

Requirements

The two Baker amendments, which might have killed the treaty's chances in the Senate, would have required either that the Soviet Union dismantle its SS-18 missiles by Dec. 31, 1981, or that SALT-3 negotiators agree by that date that the Russians dismantle the SS-18s by Dec. 31, 1985. Failure to do so would void the SALT-2 treaty at the end of 1981.

Committee Chairman Frank Church, D-Idaho, described both as "killer" amendments.

The dramatic point came when Sen. Church called on Mr. Cutler to present the White House view, and the aide proceeded to attack Sen. Baker, an unannounced Republican presidential candidate.

Mr. Cutler said three previous administrations had failed to get the Russians to reduce their heavy missiles, but the objective would be pursued in SALT-3.

"It may be," Mr. Cutler told Sen. Baker, that "you will have the high privilege to conduct those negotiations. It may be that with your skills, the Soviets may be persuaded to go along, but you have to admit, sir, I would say there is a greater possibility they would not go along."

Sen. Baker countered:

"This nation is in great peril be-

(Continued on Page 2, Col.4)

Queen Asks Jorgensen to Form Minority Government

Social Democrats Gain in Danish Election

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Queen Margrethe today asked Social Democratic leader Anker Jorgensen to form a minority government after his party emerged from yesterday's general election as the largest single group in Parliament.

The expected request came after meetings between the queen, the constitutional head of state, and leaders of all 10 political parties represented in Parliament, including the non-socialist "four-leaf clover" alliance.

Mr. Jorgensen said he told the queen he would not consult with any of the other political parties, and would immediately form a Social Democratic minority government. The Cabinet was expected to be announced tomorrow, and Parliament would be convened on Nov. 6, political sources said.

In what was seen here as a personal victory for Mr. Jorgensen, the outgoing premier, the left-of-center, union-based Social Democratic Party won 38 percent of the vote and increased its seats in the 179-seat Danish Parliament from 65 to 69.

The "four-leaf clover" alliance, composed of the Liberal Democrats, the Conservative People's party, the Center Democrats and the Christian People's party, made small gains and increased their standing to 55 members.

The major gain in yesterday's vote, the fourth in eight years, was made by the Conservative People's party, which won seven new seats and will have 22 members in the new legislative session, the same number as the Liberal Democrats.

The Radical Liberals and Socialist People's Party, which have both supported the Social Democrats in past governments, emerged with 10 seats each.

The major losers in the voting were radical parties at both ends of the political spectrum. On the left, the Danish Communist party lost all of its seven parliamentary seats and will not be represented in the new session.

The far right Progress party, led by Morgens Glistrup, dropped six seats and will have 20 in the new Parliament. The Progress party advocates the abolition of income tax and the substitution of indirect consumption taxes.

In the new 19-member cabinet Social Democrats will be given the six posts held by Liberal Democrats in the recently dissolved coalition government.

Indicated as possible foreign minister to succeed Henning Christophersen was Ivar Nordgaard, who was also expected to be the minister responsible for European community relations.

Also expected to return to the government in the post of social affairs minister was Ritt Bjerregaard, the education minister who was dismissed by Mr. Jorgensen after a scandal over abuse of government funds during a Unesco meeting in Paris.

It was not clear how strong the "four-leaf clover" group would remain in the wake of the election. After a meeting today, the four party leaders said they would act as separate groups, but continue to consult on a common policy for certain issues.

Political analysts said the election results showed that Danish voters, who in recent years had given support to a number of small protest parties, were returning to the more traditional political organizations.

They added that the unexpectedly large gain for the Social Democrats indicated the strength of labor unions in Denmark remained intact.

"In many ways the election was a personal victory for Jorgensen, but it was also a victory for Thomas Nilsin [leader of Denmark's main labor union]," said Tage Kaarsted, a professor of history at Odensee University and an expert on the Danish political system.

A key issue during the campaign had been a charge by the non-socialists that the Social Democrats had given too much weight to the opinions of labor unions and had in fact abdicated government policy-making decisions to them.

Demirel Will Try to Form New Turkish Government

ANKARA, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Rightist opposition leader and former Premier Suleyman Demirel agreed today to try to form a government to end Turkey's political crisis.

Mr. Demirel announced his decision after President Fahri Koruturk asked him to take on the task during a two-hour meeting at the presidential palace.

Political sources said there was considerable doubt that Mr. Demirel, whose rightist Justice Party controls 185 seats in the lower house, could succeed in forming a government.

Yesterday, the leaders of two rightist parties, the militant National Action Party and the National Salvation Party, which hold the balance of power in Parliament, pledged to support Mr. Demirel.

Necmettin Erbakan, leader of the fundamentalist Moslem National Salvation Party, said yesterday that the Justice Party must form a government as soon as possible. He said there would be no conditions attached to his party's support for a Demirel government.

Alparslan Turkes, leader of the ultrarightist National Action Party, offered an similar pledge, but he asked for early elections — by next April — saying his party was ready to support other government possibilities to lead the nation to the polls.

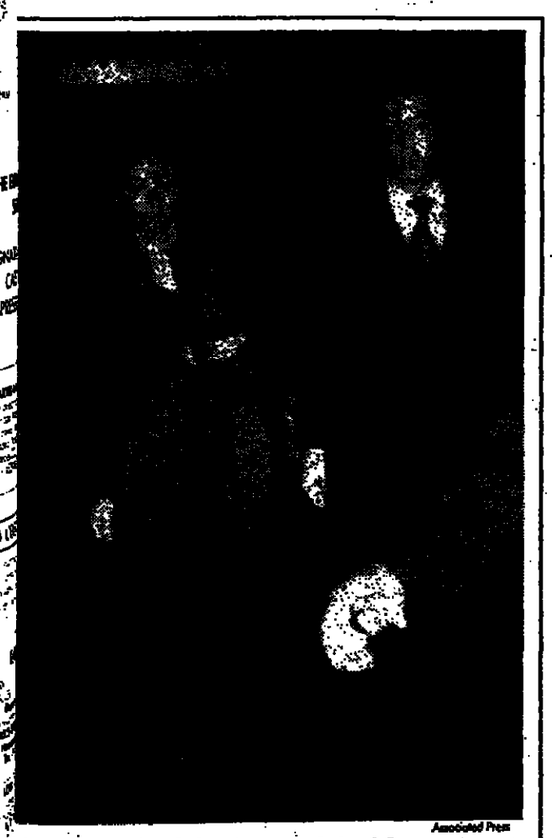
Premier Bulent Ecevit resigned Oct. 16, two days after his left-of-center Republican People's Party suffered a severe defeat in by-elections to fill five vacant seats in the lower house and one-third of the Senate seats. The defeat meant Mr. Ecevit's 21-month-old government no longer had enough support to survive a confidence test in Parliament's lower house.

Since the Republican People's Party remains the biggest party in the lower house with 208 seats, the president first asked Mr. Ecevit to try to form a new government. But he told the Mr. Koruturk late last week that he could not muster enough support.

Japan's Navy to Join Maneuvers in Pacific

TOKYO, Oct. 24 (AP) — The Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Forces (MSDF) will join for the first time in the regular four-nation naval maneuver in the central Pacific called the "Rim of the Pacific," Adm. Ryohei Ohga, naval chief of staff, said yesterday.

Adm. Ohga said two destroyers and eight military aircraft with about 700 members of the MSDF will take part in the exercise, to be conducted next spring by the navies of the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.



Associated Press

Visitor: The wife of the deposed shah of Iran arrives at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center yesterday.

Shah Has Lymph Cancer; Gallbladder Is Removed

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 — Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, has lymph cancer and today underwent surgery for the removal of his gallbladder and a stone from his bile duct, a spokesman for the shah said.

Robert Armao said the shah, 59, has been suffering from lymphoma, a cancer of the lymph nodes, for about six years, but "did not wish it to be known" when he was ruler of Iran. He was deposed in January.

After 2½ hours of surgery at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, which began around 8 a.m., Mr. Armao said a recovery "without complications" was expected. In Tehran, Sadegh Khalkali, the revolutionary court judge who last June said he had dispatched a squad of assassins to seek out the shah and his family, called on Moslem militants in the United States to demonstrate at the hospital.

A Tehran newspaper has offered a trip to Mecca, burial place of the prophet Mohammed and Islam's holiest shrine, to anyone who kills the shah.

There have been no demonstrations here thus far, but police and hospital guards are maintaining tight security.

Calabria's Mafia: Modern Economic Power

Recent Move Into Legal Activities Seen Enforced by Illegal Methods

By Jonathan Kandell

GIOIA TAURO, Italy (IHT) — In the end, Girolamo Piromalli fulfilled two of his fondest wishes: Unlike many other Mafia bosses, he died in bed; and he lived long enough to preside over the violent transformation of the Calabrian Mafia from rural-based, small-time groups of thugs to smooth business organizations able to negotiate lucrative government construction contracts and hefty bank loans.

More than 5,000 persons — almost the entire population of this Mediterranean resort on the toe of the Italian boot — joined his funeral cortege last February, walking silently in the rain behind a brass band and black limousines draped with huge flower wreaths.

It did not seem to bother the mourners that the government had abandoned plans to construct a $1.2-billion steel mill here and that a proposed deepsea port at Gioia Tauro lay half-finished, with few economic prospects and an unsavory reputation for Mafia involvement.

Nor did it seem to matter that Piromalli — "Don Mommo" to everybody who knew him — had been sentenced last January to 11 years in prison, partly because he had muscled into construction work for the abortive port and steel project.

An orator praised Don Mommo for employing so many laborers in these times of economic crisis. Not a word was uttered about his criminal past.

"I don't know of any concrete instance of Mafia presence here," said Vincenzo Gentile, the mayor of Gioia Tauro, who joined the funeral procession.

"I've always been persecuted by the police," said the corpulent, 61-year-old Don Mommo, shortly before his death from chronic phlebitis. "They want to accuse me of every crime committed in the province of Reggio and the whole of Calabria. If the pope ever visited Calabria and the chandelier in the Reggio Cathedral fell on his head, they would say it was Girolamo Piromalli's fault."

Because of his illness, Don Mommo never served a day of his 11-year sentence. But 27 other reputed Mafiosi from Calabria are in jail after last January's trial, with sentences ranging from 5 to 10 years for complicity in killings, kidnapping, blackmail, extortion and other crimes. Another 32 suspects were acquitted when many witnesses declined to testify or failed to appear in the court at Reggio di Calabria.

Seen as Watershed

It was the first time that so many Mafia leaders were convicted. Although no one believes that organized crime in Calabria has been dealt a death blow, the court proceedings are widely viewed as a watershed for unveiling the way the Mafia has emerged as a powerful, modern economic force in Italy's depressed southern provinces.

According to Agostino Cordova, the investigating magistrate in the Reggio trial, the Mafia has formed construction, transport and cement companies to grab a share of the billions of dollars in government funds appropriated over the last decade for public works programs in Calabria. By scaring off competitive bids and intimidating laborers, Mafia businessmen have landed a large number of contracts.

"The Mafia is a system which now has legal activities that it carries out through illegal methods," summarized Judge Cordova.

"We are no longer only dealing with Mafiosi who came out of peasant backgrounds," said Antonio Tucci, a sociologist involved in a research project on the Mafia at the University of Calabria in Cosenza. "The modernization of postwar Calabria has also changed the Mafia. Some of them have attended universities and recruited professionals who think in terms of capital accumulation and reinvestment."

From Earlier Era

Don Mommo Piromalli was a throwback to an earlier era when the Mafia sought to balance its reputation for contraband, extortion and bloody vendettas with a mythical image as protector of local communities against the incursions of big landlords and big government.

Born to a family of shepherds in the narrow plain of Gioia Tauro that sets off the wooded hills from the sea, Piromalli was first arrested for assault and battery when he was 21 years old. During the 1940s, he served time for armed robbery, and in 1950 he was imprisoned after being convicted of second-degree

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)



ANSA/AFP

Girolamo Piromalli (left) reputedly led the Calabrian Mafia.

Apparent Victory for Backers of Negotiations With Rebels

Iranian Troops Lift Siege of Mahabad

TEHRAN, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Government forces have lifted a week-long siege of the northwestern city of Mahabad in an apparent victory for the supporters of negotiations with Kurdish rebels, press reports said today. It also was reported that two persons had been killed in Kurdistan.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who received the Kurdish proposals for a cease-fire yesterday during talks with Minister of Labor and Social Affairs Daryush Foruhar, appealed for unity and assured Iranians that the ruling clergy had no intention of imposing a dictatorship.

Troops removed the barricades that had blocked access to Mahabad since the confrontation began. Those barricades and the unrest had left the city without electricity, food, fuel or other essential items. Trucks with food and supplies arrived in the city today, reports said.

But most of Mahabad remained closed and tension continued between armed Kurds and government troops.

Meanwhile, news reports reaching Tehran today said that government forces had killed a Kurdish insurgent in a clash near the Iraqi border post of Khanaqin. Near Sare-Pol-e-azahab in Kermanshah province, insurgents shot at four cars and killed an unidentified woman passenger.

The deadlock at Mahabad apparently was broken when Mr. Foruhar, who was kept out of earlier government discussions on reaching a political settlement in Kurdistan, went to Ayatollah Khomeini and passed on the Kurdish demands.

Among the Kurds' reported conditions for a cease-fire was a demand that their leaders be reinstated and pardoned by Ayatollah Khomeini. Kurdish leaders Sheikh Ezzeddin Hosseini and Abdor Rahma Qassemlou have been in hiding since the two were declared outlaws after a military crackdown ordered by the ayatollah last August.

Javad Fazeli, the outgoing governor of Mahabad, was quoted in the newspaper Kayhan today as saying that he believed that the talks must be held with the principal Kurdish leaders, apparently meaning Sheikh Hosseini and Mr. Qassemlou.

Jamshid Haqqou, the governor-general of Azerbaijan, said today that military force could not work alone in solving the problems in Kurdistan. He said that the decision-making related to the Kurdish unrest had "not been coordinated, and irresponsible individuals have made many visits to the area and created difficulties."

Aytollah Khomeini said yesterday in Qom that the country needed unity, according to a report today by the Pars news agency. Referring to unnamed critics, he said: "If they really want the country reformed, then they must let peace be established and not allow plots in Kurdistan and other parts of the country."

He added, "All must come in the direction of the nation; all must join hands so that this movement may bear fruit. Do not think at all that Islam can allow for dictatorship. . . . There's no such thing at all. There is no dictatorship."

He assailed the critics of the clergy-dominated Assembly of Experts, which is working on Iran's new Islamic constitution. He rejected demands that the assembly be dissolved, maintaining that its representatives reflected public opinion as expressed by the overwhelming vote earlier this year in favor of an Islamic Republic.

Monetary Notes Of Macias Rule To Be Replaced

YAOUNDE, Cameroon, Oct. 24 (AP) — Equatorial Guinea has decided to issue currency notes to replace those used under executed dictator Francisco Macias Nguema, Malabo radio said today.

The currency will retain the designation ekuele and will be at parity with the Spanish peseta, the announcement said. The new notes, in demoninations of 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100 and 50, will bear portraits of a former king of Equatorial Guinea or figures who took part in the independence movement or were killed during Mr. Macias' rule.

In another announcement, the radio said that foreigners whose land in Equatorial Guinea was expropriated by Mr. Macias may claim it back under certain conditions. It said claims would have to be lodged before the end of the year.

Owners will have to provide proof of expropriation, and may have to make pay for interim state management of the properties. Owners would also have to try to put farms and plantations back into immmediate production.

Barcelona Police Foil Bomb Plot On Eve of Vote

MADRID, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Police in Barcelona today blocked a Basque separatist plot to blow up a military housing compound on the eve of referendums which, if accepted, would grant home rule to the country's Basque and Catalan regions. Six million Catalans and Basques will vote tomorrow on whether to revive a measure of the regional autonomy crushed 40 years ago when Franco came to power.

Joaquin Belloch, civil governor of Barcelona, said the discovery of an underground tunnel leading to a block of more than 600 military apartments had "avoided a national disaster." Police attributed the plan to the Basque separatist guerrillas of the ETA, which opposes Basque home rule as falling short of independence.

Police said the tunnel was identical to one dug in Madrid by an ETA commando that assassinated Franco's first premier, Luis Carrero Blanco, Dec. 20, 1973. "Only the technical details for the wiring of explosive was missing," Mr. Belloch said. "The plan was almost ready to go."

The autonomy statutes are expected to be given overwhelming approval in the two northern regions, but politicians are concerned that abstentions may weaken the referendum. The Basque National Party yesterday released a poll indicating 53 percent of the 1.5 million Basques support the home rule statute while 22 percent are undecided.



United Press International

A large crowd on Parliament Hill in Ottawa watches fire destroy the 114-year-old Rideau Club.

114-Year-Old Ottawa Landmark Destroyed by Fire

OTTAWA, Oct. 24 (UPI) — A fire spread from Canada's most famous private club to the offices of Prime Minister Joe Clark yesterday, forcing the evacuation of government offices and the U.S. Embassy next door.

The fire gutted the 114-year-old Rideau Club, the preserve of government leaders and politicans for more than a century, located across the street from Canada's Parliament buildings.

Firefighters brought the blaze in the club under control about three hours after it started. There were no reports of casualties. Several thousand persons gathered on Parliament Hill to watch as flames shot out from under the copper roof of the building housing Mr. Clark's offices.

Officials said they believe the fire started when a furnace exploded in the basement of the Rideau Club. The blaze quickly spread through the oak-paneled interior, destroying Victorian paintings and antiques.

The club was founded in 1865 and counted most of the prominent politicians in Canada's history among its membership. It went through a period of decline during former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's term in office when it was boycotted because it refused to admit women.

Senate Unit Kills SALT Pact Changes

(Continued from Page 1)

cause you did a bad job in negotiating the treaty. You left in these monstrous weapons. Every time, we've been put off by postponing it [the problem of the SS-18s] for the next treaty. I'm not willing to wait for SALT-3."

"What's going to happen if the Soviets tell us to go pack our bags and go home?" asked Mr. Cutler.

"In my judgment, the only worse thing would be to ratify a bad treaty, and I think this is a bad treaty," Sen. Baker said.

The committee yesterday defeated, on an 8-7 vote, Sen. Baker's first move to amend the pact and allow the United States to build 308 heavy missiles of its own.

Sen. Baker acknowledged that the United States had no desire to build such a missile, but said he was motivated by a 1972 Senate resolution saying the United States should not be restricted to inferior numbers of any strategic weapons.

Allies Warned on Linkage

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (NYT) — Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., warned yesterday that attempts by the Carter administration and leaders of allied governments to link Senate approval of the strategic arms treaty with a decision to deploy medium-range missiles in Western Europe could "shake the very foundations of the alliance."

In an interview, Sen. Nunn, an influential member of the Armed Services Committee, strongly criticized recent statements by President Carter and other senior officials warning that a failure to affirm the new arms accord with Moscow would trigger a political crisis within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In particular, Sen. Nunn challenged the assertions, frequently expressed in recent days on both sides of the Atlantic, that a failure by the Senate to consent to the treaty might lead allied governments to reject a U.S. plan for stationing a new generation of nuclear missiles in Europe.

"If the Europeans are concerned about their own security," he said, "the modernization of theater nuclear forces will go on regardless of what happens to the SALT treaty. If, on the other hand, Senate rejection of SALT kills European support for nuclear modernization, then you would have to conclude that the allies are less concerned about their security than we are."

Role Review Possible

Going further, Sen. Nunn said that if the alliance failed to approve the administration's plan for putting new missiles in Europe, this would probably prompt a wide-ranging review of the U.S. role in NATO that could lead to a withdrawal of existing nuclear weapons on the Continent. "Over the long term," he said, "I don't think the American people will continue to support an alliance that has to be convinced on most occasions to take steps to defend itself."

"If the Europeans continue to link SALT ratification to nuclear modernization," he added, "they are approaching a danger point."

Informed of Sen. Nunn's statements, several administration officials expressed concern that his position could interfere with the delicate diplomatic campaign now being waged to get NATO governments to approve a plan for stationing missiles on their territory.

These officials also acknowledged that his remarks amounted to a setback for the administration, which had hoped that Sen. Nunn and other supporters of NATO in the Senate would feel compelled to support the arms treaty on the ground that a failure of the accord could harm alliance cohesion.

But Senate aides said Sen. Nunn's remarks reflected a growing mood of frustration on Capitol Hill over what is described as the unwilligness of some European nations to shoulder their responsibilities for defense.

Irish Justice Calls Terrorism Pan-European

DUBLIN, Oct. 24 (AP) — The outlawed Irish Republican Army has links with Italy's Red Brigades and West Germany's Baader-Meinhof gang, Irish Justice Minister Gerard Collins said yesterday at a conference on terrorism.

After the meeting, attended by EEC justice ministers, Mr. Collins said that Western European officials knew of links between subversive movements in each of the Common Market nations. He refused to elaborate.

A statement issued after the meeting said the ministers would step up "practical" anti-terrorist measures. Authorities said a document to be known as the "European Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism" would be signed by member states before the end of the year.

Growing Poppy Plant Is Forbidden by Iran

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP) — The Iranian Ministry of Agriculture has banned the cultivation of poppy plants, Tehran Radio reported today. The broadcast, monitored here, said that anyone cultivating the poppy plant, from which opium is made, will be prosecuted.

The ministry said that, in line with Health and Welfare Ministry programs to prevent drug addiction, farmers throughout the country were notified that no permits for poppy cultivation would be granted to any individual or farm cooperative.

West Germany, China in Accord On Wider Links

BONN, Oct. 23 (WP) — West Germany and China signed new agreements today expanding economic and cultural ties here, and the two countries' leaders appeared genuinely pleased with the level of understanding developed during 10 hours of meetings over the past three days.

At a joint press conference, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said his talks with Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng had revealed a considerable degree of "like-mindedness" and were "impressive and successful."

Though the Chinese leader ruffled some feathers at an official dinner here Monday with a thinly-veiled attack against the Soviet Union, top West German officials commented privately that Mr. Hua was more discreet here than he was in Paris last week on the first stop of his four-country European trip.

Similarly, they said, Mr. Hua showed "remarkable understanding and sensitivity" with respect to West Germany's special relationships in Eastern Europe.

Moving to Safer Area

Thais Begin Evacuation Of Cambodian Refugees

From Agency Dispatches

BANGKOK, Oct. 24 — The Thai military began the evacuation today of 80,000 Cambodian refugees camped along the Thai-Cambodian frontier to special camps farther inside the country where they will be safer should Cambodia's civil war spill across the border, a spokesman for the Supreme Command said.

Three U.S. senators — James Sasser, D-Tenn., Max Baucus, D-Mont., and John Danforth, R-Mo., returned to Bangkok today from a 12-hour trip to Phnom Penh to investigate ways of transporting relief supplies to ward off starvation and disease in Cambodia.

Sen. Sasser said that Cambodian Foreign Minister Hun Sen had accepted the senators' proposal of a land bridge and would pass it on to the government's central committee for approval.

Sen. Sasser said Cambodian officials could guarantee security for the proposed convoy to truck 1,000 tons of food and medical supplies a day from Thailand. Some analysts believe parts of the two highways suggested for the shipments could come under to guerrilla attack.

In an interview here, however, Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese secretary of state for foreign affairs, said the Cambodian famine is not as bad as press reports have said. He said, "Some countries would like to make a big noise on starvation and a 'dry season offensive' so as to intervene in the internal affairs of Cambodia."

In Moscow, Pen Sovan, Cambodia's defense minister, said in an interview with Pravda today that "no one is dying of hunger in our country."

In Bangkok, a Thai spokesman, discussing the shift of refugees to safer areas, said 100 trucks and buses have been ordered to move the Cambodians about 50 kilometers from the border in the five-day operation. The move follows two mortar shellings from across the border this month that killed both Thai and Cambodian civilians.

Premier Kriangsak Chamanan announced last week that Thailand would allow the Cambodians to stay in his country only on a temporary basis and that Thailand would remain the first transit point for refugees to third countries.

Meanwhile, a Thai marine was killed and seven were wounded in two border clashes with unidentified foreign soldiers today, the Thai command said. Mr. Thach has repeatedly declared that Vietnamese troops operating inside Cambodia will not enter Thailand.

In Singapore, Stanley Mooneyman, president of World Vision International, a non-denominational, church-backed relief organization, returned today from Phnom Penh where he said Mr. Sen had agreed that World Vision plan to provide aid and monitor its distribution by Cambodian government.

Mr. Mooneyman said he is launching a $5 million international appeal around the world. World Vision was the biggest private aid organization in Cambodia from until the capital's collapse in

Mr. Mooneyman said two flights of C-46 aircraft had all been sent from Singapore to Phnom Penh.

Carter Aid Proposals

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — ident Carter today pledged $69 lion in U.S. aid to Cambod avert "a tragedy of genocidal portion." His announcement lowed approval by the House eign Affairs Committee of a bi thorizing the expenditure of million to aid the Cambodians Carter included that $30 mill the program he announced.

At Subic Bay in the Philippin U.S. Navy spokesman said that six refugees from V drowned trying to swim to a merchant ship in the South Sea, while a woman and chil apparently from exposure three-week escape ordeal.

Soviet Aid Arrives in Cambod

BANGKOK, Oct. 24 (AP) - Soviet cargo ship with 3,662 to food, clothing and medicine rived in Cambodia, Radio P Penh said today.

The Phnom Penh governme reported that more than 2 tons of relief supplies have be livered by the Soviet Union, nam and their allies.

Thach Indicat U.S. Link Wou Pare Soviet Ti

From Agency Dispatches

BANGKOK, Oct. 24 — N Co Thach, Vietnamese secret state for foreign affairs, indi today that normal relations wi United States would lessen nam's dependence on the S Union and help bring pea Southeast Asia.

Asked whether lack of U.S.-Vietnam relations contri to Hanoi's close ties with Mo Mr. Thach said, "American hi ty is spoiling the climate of pea there is no hostility we won't too much in defense expendit hostility exists we must spe our defense and we must have support from friends."

But Mr. Thach, who is Viet leading spokesman, warned Vietnam had "existed for years without normal relation the United States and we will tinue to exist."

Mr. Thach also repeated Vietnamese accusations that United Statess is playing "the na card" in formulating its fo policy toward China and Sou Asia. He claimed that there been pressure from Peking "very, very dirty collusion" be China and the United States Vietnam. "Be careful," Mr. said. "China is playing the ington card."

EEC Sets Antitrust Drive Against State-Run Firms

(Continued from Page 1)

ardent outside supporters of the EEC drive is the Paris-based International Chamber of Commerce. "We are very encouraged with this effort since public enterprises are not exempted from the rules of competition unless they are acting as state agencies fulfilling public duties," an ICC official said. "We want the many loopholes closed, putting competition on an equal footing if possible."

As part of its lobbying effort here, the ICC'S 40-member competition committee regularly consults with Mr. Schlieder and his staff. Its membership includes representatives of such multinational companies as Exxon, Shell, Philips' and Hoffman-La Roche. A lawyer viewed it as "not a vendetta perhaps, but the big company boys are delighted to be helping the EEC on this one for a change."

U.S. trade strategists also are watching the EEC move with keen interest. What particularly interests Washington are the possibilities for cracking European markets traditionally dominated by the government-controlled companies, particularly in fields like heavy electrical equipment. "If the EEC effort leads to easing of strict, protectionist procurement policies, we will be delighted," said a senior U.S. official. He added that a better knowledge of European government subsidization of exports — often the source of disputes between the EEC and the United States — "would help our trade liberalization efforts."

Getting results may prove difficult and highly acrimonious, however. "Here in Italy there is no anti-trust tradition or mechanisms. The idea has always been ignored, going back to fascist times," said Bruno Brovedani, the chief economist of the state-controlled Banca Nazionale del Lavoro. "And the big state

Turning to IRI, Mr. Bro called it a "hopeless losing from the standpoint of the E fort. "We all know IRI is money in steel, building ways. . . . Alitalia had earn year for the first time, but t probably will not," he add deed, he said, "The gove payments are a form of inve since, given the fact that ou market does not function, else would the financial s come from?" Mr. Brovedan lieves that the entire effort m because of Italy's mounting ployment and economic slo "These companies must b alive," he said.

Undoubtedly the strongest ance will come from Europe litical leaders responsible fo aid to companies and whose extend to the top echelons EEC. And many arguments being used in heated behi scenes debates here raise leg questions. "Competition s not the only question around said an EEC official. "We work for a balance in econom and that means continued s of steel, fibers and the like protecting our interests vis-a-v U.S. trade threat."

A spot check of seasoned rate lawyers here showed th EEC crackdown also promis trigger plenty of heated legal d sion — and work for the law in the weeks ahead. "I have found Mr. Schlieder to be fair sonable and very determined, he has been working on this for several years," said lawyer erick Lukoff who heads the Cov Brothers' office here. "The going to be one hell of a fight." companies have always been ful. . . . The problem is that e the private sector, there is tance to compete."

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Today, Iberia International Airlines of Spain is the 2nd largest airline in Western Europe and 7th in the 1977 worldwide IATA ranking, in number of passengers flown.

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Viennese elegance is remembered here, with sumptuous rooms and magnificent Art Nouveau decor. Enjoy mouth-watering pastries at the Kleine Konditorei, afternoon tea at the Cafe am Park, imperial dinners at the Prinz Eugen Rotisserie. All Vienna is on your doorstep, with direct connection to the new air terminal, too.



BUDAPEST HILTON
Memories to treasure. Remains of 15th-century monastery form part of the hotel. Superb views across the Danube. Gypsy music in the Restaurant Kabocsa. Delicious dinners in the Tower Restaurant, cocktails in the Codex Bar, coffee in the baroque Coffee Shop, dancing till late in the Troubador Night Club.



MAINZ HILTON
Some choose this quiet, comfortable retreat on the Rhine because it's only 20 minutes from Frankfurt airport. Others remember what a perfect place it is to relax in. There's the Rhine Bar, three superb restaurants, 242 rooms, all with TV, and some of the finest conference facilities for miles around.



MÜNCHEN HILTON
The first floor overlooks the lovely English Garden and the River Isar. A short walk and you can be in the city's bustling Schwabing. And as for the hospitality... there will be memorable dinners in the Grill Room, lunches in the Isar Cafe, many nights to be dined and danced away at the Rooftop Supper Club.

nouncement Monday

ennedy to Set Up Panel aking Him a Candidate

From Agency Dispatches

SHINGTON, Oct. 24 — Sen. rd Kennedy will announce ation of an "exploratory" cam- committee on Monday, an aid today. That will make the achusetts Democrat an official date for his party's presiden- omination.

n Southwick, Sen. Kennedy's secretary, confirmed that an ncement would be made after l sources in the movement to Kennedy said they had ed indirect signals that the was imminent.

egistration of a committee with ederal Election Commission ake Sen. Kennedy a legal can- e, although he is not expected mally announce his candidacy later in the year. The forma- of an exploratory committee marily is the final step before l announcement of candidacy. anwhile, several leaders of the movement, formed last spring re Sen. Kennedy into a race st President Carter, said they ted to convert their operations diately to campaign status.

Financial Reports

C records showed that 68 Kennedy committees had reg- d as of today, but only 10 had financial reports showing how money they have raised.

ose 10 committees reported g $256,900 by the end of Sep- er and spending $164,025, y in Florida, where Democrat- rty caucuses were held two ago.

Most of the draft committees are expected to disband after the exploratory panel is formed, but many of those who worked in the draft movement are expected to join the official campaign.

A source said Sen. Kennedy already has decided to use the same mail fund-raising firm that served the draft movement. Tom Mathews, a partner in the mail firm, would not confirm the report.

The draft committees were exempt from normal rules governing the amount of money that may be raised for a declared candidate, so it would be difficult for them to convert directly to campaign committees.

Under Other Names

A source said that although the draft committees may regroup under other names, the money they have raised would not be permitted to go to the official campaign.

"But the draft committees will offer Kennedy a valuable volunteer resource and a grass-roots organizing resource and provide the momentum necessary for a successful effort," said Lou Gordon, who directed a national information center for the various draft committees.

That could be a critical contribution to the Kennedy campaign, which otherwise would be getting a late start in organizing for the early primaries. The draft movement already has recruited and organized workers down to the precinct level in key primary states.

Mr. Carter's campaign committee has protested this unofficial campaign organizing with charges that the effort was centrally orchestrated from Washington and not a spontaneous draft movement.

The election commission notified several of the draft committees yesterday that it had found "reason to believe" there may have been some violation of campaign laws and that it would proceed with an investigation of the Carter charges.

Mr. Carter and Sen. Kennedy, meanwhile, are trying to rally party leaders. Carter supporters plan a show of strength at a dinner tonight in Washington that is expected to attract 500 Democrats from across the nation. The dinner is free, but it carries a political price tag: Those who attend have been told their presence will be considered "tantamount to an endorsement" of Mr. Carter.

Sen. Kennedy has been contacting party leaders in person and by telephone to inform them of his candidacy plans, Mr. Southwick said.

Among those called were Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California and Gov. Ella Grasso of Connecticut, he said.

S. Unit Denies gislators Took ibes From Iran

SHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI) congressional report said to- hat there was no evidence that ers of Congress had received ffs from the regime of mmed Reza Pahlavi of Iran or ed in illicit activities at the n Embassy in Washington.

taff investigation of the House lards of Official Conduct mittee said that allegations of prieties — including drug use exual favors at the embassy — unfounded.

e investigation followed state- s by supporters of Ayatollah llah Khomeini who took con- f the Iranian Embassy in Feb- . At the time, a spokesman for ew regime said that they had vered detailed evidence of bri- and blackmail of prominent citizens, including members of gress.

MA Advertising Curbs uled Restraint of Trade

ASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP)— American Medical Association lly restrained competition g its physician members by cting their advertising and sol- ion of patients, the Federal e Commission decided today.

e commission ordered the to stop imposing the restric- But, reversing an earlier ini- ecision by an FTC administra- law judge, the commission that the AMA may formulate onable ethical guidelines" gov- g acceptable advertising.

thical principles of the medical ssion have prevented doctors nedical organizations from dis- ating information on the pric- id services they offer, thus se- y inhibiting competition g health care providers," com- oner David Clanton said in the opinion.

is especially important that advertising remain as un- ed as possible," the opinion d.

lthough the AMA had no im- ate comment today, the associ- is thought likely to appeal the s ruling to a federal court. In nce of the decision, the AMA it would appeal any unfavor- ruling.

permitting the AMA to pub- reasonable ethical guidelines, ommission recognized that the iation has a valuable role to in deceptive advertising by cians.

allowing some self-regulation lvertising and solicitation, the declined to follow the law 's preliminary ruling of nearly r ago.

at decision would have barred AMA from any regulation of ician advertising for two years would have allowed the AMA ue advertising guidelines there- only with FTC approval.

e law judge, Ernest Barnes, said the AMA's prohibition st its members soliciting pa- has developed into a device suring physicians' profits.

dge Barnes said the AMA's for its 200,000 members pre- customers from being told health services are available. costs to the public in terms of expensive or even, perhaps, improved forms of medical es, are great," he said.

Believed Killed Chile Landslide

ERTO MONTT, Chile, Oct. enters) — At least 30 persons believed killed by a landslide buried a fishermen's camp yes- officials said today.

cue workers have dug out 11 s from under thousands of of mud that fell on the camp heavy rains, they said.



Associated Press

Huberto Matos is greeted Monday in Costa Rica by his son Rogelio, his wife Maria Luisa, left, and daughter Carmen.

Cuban Political Prisoner Tells of 20-Year Isolation

By Jo Thomas

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct. 24 (NYT) — Afternoon rain fell on the orchids and rose gardens outside, but the man who once spent a year underground in a concrete closet did not pause to remark on them. Huberto Matos, perhaps the best known of Cuba's political prisoners, was speaking of the world he knew for 20 years — a world of isolation, punishment and endurance.

"I am certain they had a plan to annihilate me slowly, so that my death could be achieved without the necessity of giving me the death sentence," he said here yesterday.

He had resigned as military governor of Camaguey Province because he was worried about the growing influence of Communists in the army, government and labor unions. He asked to return to civilian life as a school teacher, but his former comrade, Fidel Castro, called him a traitor and an ingrate.

He was convicted of treason in December, 1959, and kept incommunicado for 16 of his 20 years in prison. His image was eliminated from the portrait on the Cuban peso that shows the entry into Havana of the leaders of the revolution, although photographs show him there, a powerful man with a dark beard, on Mr. Castro's left, holding a gun.

'Concrete Box'

After his conviction, he said, he was taken to a prison on the Isle of Pines, where he remained for six and a half years. "In the last year, I was in a concrete box two and a half meters wide and three feet long. No one in the prison knew of my location. It was in the bottom of a passageway . . . I could never see the light of day."

Mr. Matos said that in May, 1966, he was taken to La Cabana Prison in Havana, where he soon was placed an underground gallery next to the kitchen. "The air was full of smoke," he said. "It was very, very humid." There he remained for five years.

When his mother died, he said he had hoped he would be allowed to visit her grave near the family home in Yara. But even that, he said, was not permitted.

"When I had four days to complete my sentence," he said, "a cojonel came to my cell and asked me to accompany him." There were, he said, a number of officers who wanted to question him. "I told them that if there were any questions that they could talk to me in the prison office," Mr. Matos said, adding that he was familiar with the arrangements usually made for people who were being released.

He said, "They taped my mouth and threw me on the floor of the car and put their feet on my face and on my chest." He was thrown into a cell, where he broke all the furniture and screamed insults to show that he would not cooperate.

After 48 hours, he said, he entered into long discussions with his interrogators about whether he would be allowed to visit his mother's grave. Finally, they told him he could. But when he was finally handed over Sunday to Costa Rican officials who had come to get him, he learned that "it was all a deception."

At 60, Mr. Matos is beginning another life with his children, who grew up without him, with former comrades who have come to Costa Rica to be with him — and with bodyguards.

But his heart still seems to be with the prisoners in the country he left behind. "I am satisfied to find myself here," he said. "But my problems will not be resolved in any way until there is a solution to those of my companions who remain in the jails of Cuba."

Prisoners' Release Announced

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24 (UPI) — A group of 400 Cuban political prisoners will be released in a few days, the Cuban news agency reported yesterday. It said the announcement was made by the Rev. Jose Reyes, president of the Cuban exiles' Comittee of 75.

U.S. Sues Firm For Damages in Mexico Oil Spill

HOUSTON, Oct. 24 (UPI) — The U.S. Justice Department yesterday filed $6 million in claims against an oil firm founded by Texas Gov. William Clements for the world's largest oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Justice Department said that Sedco Inc. had been negligent and incompetent in its work on the offshore Mexican oil well that has spewed as much as 30,000 barrels of oil a day. The spill began on June 3 and has not yet been shut off.

The claims were phrased so that the government had the option of adding Pemargo, the Mexican drilling firm that operated the well, and Pemex, Mexico's government-owned oil monopoly, to the damage suit. Additional damages also can be requested of Sedco.

The Justice Department said that Sedco, an oil equipment leasing firm with land and offshore operations throughout the world, should be responsible for the oil that washed onto Texas beaches. Sedco's equipment on the Ixtoc I well was "unfit and unsuitable for its intended purpose," the claim said, and "those in charge of it were incompetent . . . [and] negligent in carrying out their responsibility."

Gov. Clement's son, Gil, now heads the company.

Baby Boy Alive After Fall From Japanese Train

TOKYO, Oct. 24 (AP) — A newborn baby who fell through the toilet hole of a moving train yesterday was found alive 5½ hours afterward. Rail authorities said that seven trains passed over the infant boy before he was discovered.

A railway official said that a 44-year-old woman apparently lost consciousness and dropped the baby down the toilet minutes after giving birth on the passenger train.

He said that the 6.8-pound baby was taken to a hospital where it was listed in serious condition with head injuries.

As Michigan Sues Over Waste Leakage

Chemical Firm Agrees to Pay for Cleanup

By Bob Secter

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 24 — Hooker Chemical Co., sued by the state of Michigan for operating a waste dump that had been leaking an average half-ton of poisonous chemicals a day into state waterways, has agreed to a cleanup program that could cost the firm as much as $26 million.

State officials hailed the tentative out-of-court settlement as the most expensive, effective and technologically advanced plan ever devised in the United States for neutralizing perils posed by a toxic waste dump.

According to the state attorney general's office, Hooker has agreed to dig up and rebury in clay-lined pits approximately 1.2 million cubic yards of solid wastes, metal drums and soils laced with chemicals that can burn and cause illnesses, birth defects and cancer.

The dump is located on an 880-acre Hooker pesticides plant site near White Lake, about 200 miles northwest of Detroit. In a suit filed last February, the state contended that the contaminants were seeping into ground water beneath the site, poisoning wells of nearby homes and pouring into White Lake, which empties into nearby Lake Michigan. Aquatic life in both lakes was threatened by the dump, according to the state.

Not the First Time

A subsidiary of the Los Angeles-based Occidental Petroleum Corp., Hooker has been embroiled in numerous controversies over its waste disposal practices, several of which have sparked federal, state and congressional investigations.

Most notably, the Department of Justice and the state of New York have launched separate investigations into Hooker's dumping practices around Niagara Falls, N.Y., where hundreds of families have been evacuated from the Love Canal neighborhood, which was built over an old Hooker dump site that began leaking its poisonous contents last year.

In another case, Occidental Chemical Co., a Hooker subsidiary, has been accused by California officials of hiding information that indicates the company had illegally dumped fertilizer and pesticide wastes that contaminated drinking wells in Lathrop.

Hooker has denied wrongdoing in either of the incidents. Similarly, although the company agreed to pay for the cleanup here, the firm admitted no wrongdoing in the Michigan settlement agreement.

Final acceptance of the accord has been delayed at least until Monday, when there will be a county circuit court hearing on a petition filed yesterday by the Sierra Club, whose members think the company should have received harsher penalties than those included in the accord.

Critics are also angered by a provision in which the state waived future claims against Hooker in exchange for the cleanup program. But Stewart Freeman, chief of the attorney general's environmental enforcement division, maintained that the agreement contained adequate safeguards against any further pollution from the Hooker dumps.

"This is the most effective, enforceable abatement program ever in force in the U.S.," Mr. Freeman said. He predicted that the Hooker reburying project, which should take about three years, would become a model for waste disposal programs around the nation.

Hooker has said the entire agreement would cost between $14 million and $16 million, while state sources estimated the cost at as much as $26 million.

Los Angeles Times

House Approves Bill Giving Carter Standby Power to Ration Gasoline

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (WP) — Congress finally gave President Carter standby power to impose gasoline rationing yesterday, as the House approved a rationing bill 301 to 112.

The Senate passed the bill overwhelmingly last week.

The legislation enables the president to draw up a rationing plan that could be put into effect only if gasoline supplies were cut substantially, and then only subject to further congressional approval.

Though this final approval came easily, rationing has been bitterly debated.

The first round came in May when, as required by then-existing law, the president submitted a detailed rationing plan and it was shot down by the House. In late summer House leaders tried again, with a bill to let the president draw up a plan and hold it in reserve without congressional involvement. Congress would only have a say when he moved to put it in effect. The House balked once, then accepted that approach.

However, when the bill went to House-Senate conference, senators demanded some role for Congress in drawing up the plan as well.

The conference report approved yesterday does provide such authority, but ultimately it would require a two-thirds vote of both houses to reject a rationing plan.

The bill's floor leader, Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., said the bill's easy passage yesterday could be attributed partly to the compromise on congressional approval, and also to concern over possible oil production cutbacks by Iran, Kuwait or Saudi Arabia.

The rationing section of the bill would require the president to submit a plan that would distribute a shortage equally among the states, while taking into account the differing needs of of various users. There is no deadline for presidential submission of a plan.

When the rationing plan is submitted to Congress it will be considered approved unless both houses pass resolutions of disapproval within 30 days. The president could then veto that resolution, and it would take a two-thirds vote by both houses to override his veto.

Once the plan is approved it would sit on the shelf until needed. If there were 20 percent shortage of motor fuel that would last for 30 days, the president could implement rationing, subject to a one-house veto. If the shortfall were less, the president would need approval of both houses to impose rationing.

House Turnabout On Oil Decontrol

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP) — The House, partly as a gesture of frustration at soaring oil industry profits, reversed itself today and voted to retain price and allocation controls on gasoline through mid-1981.

By a 225-189 margin, the House overturned a vote earlier this month for immediate and full decontrol — a step some critics said might have sent retail gasoline prices soaring toward $2 a gallon.

The vote came as members of Congress expressed dismay at reports of recent oil industry profits. The turnaround was a victory for the Carter administration.

Senator.
Function determines its character.

The overwhelming acceptance of the Opel Senator can be attributed to its strict adherance to the principles of functional design.

Painstaking attention to the laws of aerodynamics, for instance, has resulted in a shape whose contour reduces wind noise, enhances road stability, and improves fuel economy.

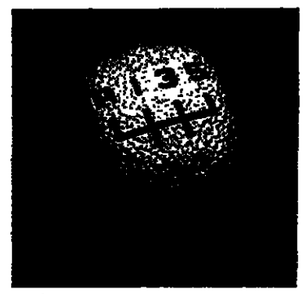
The Senator's functional design features a technically advanced suspension system (McPherson struts front and a fully independent design at the rear) for responsive handling and thorough driving comfort.

The Senator's high performance in-line six cylinder engines further enhance Opel's reputation for reliability and the efficient use of fuel.

An optional 5-speed manual transmission is now available. Its top gear lowers engine revolutions at a given road speed and thereby further reduces both fuel consumption and mechanical wear.

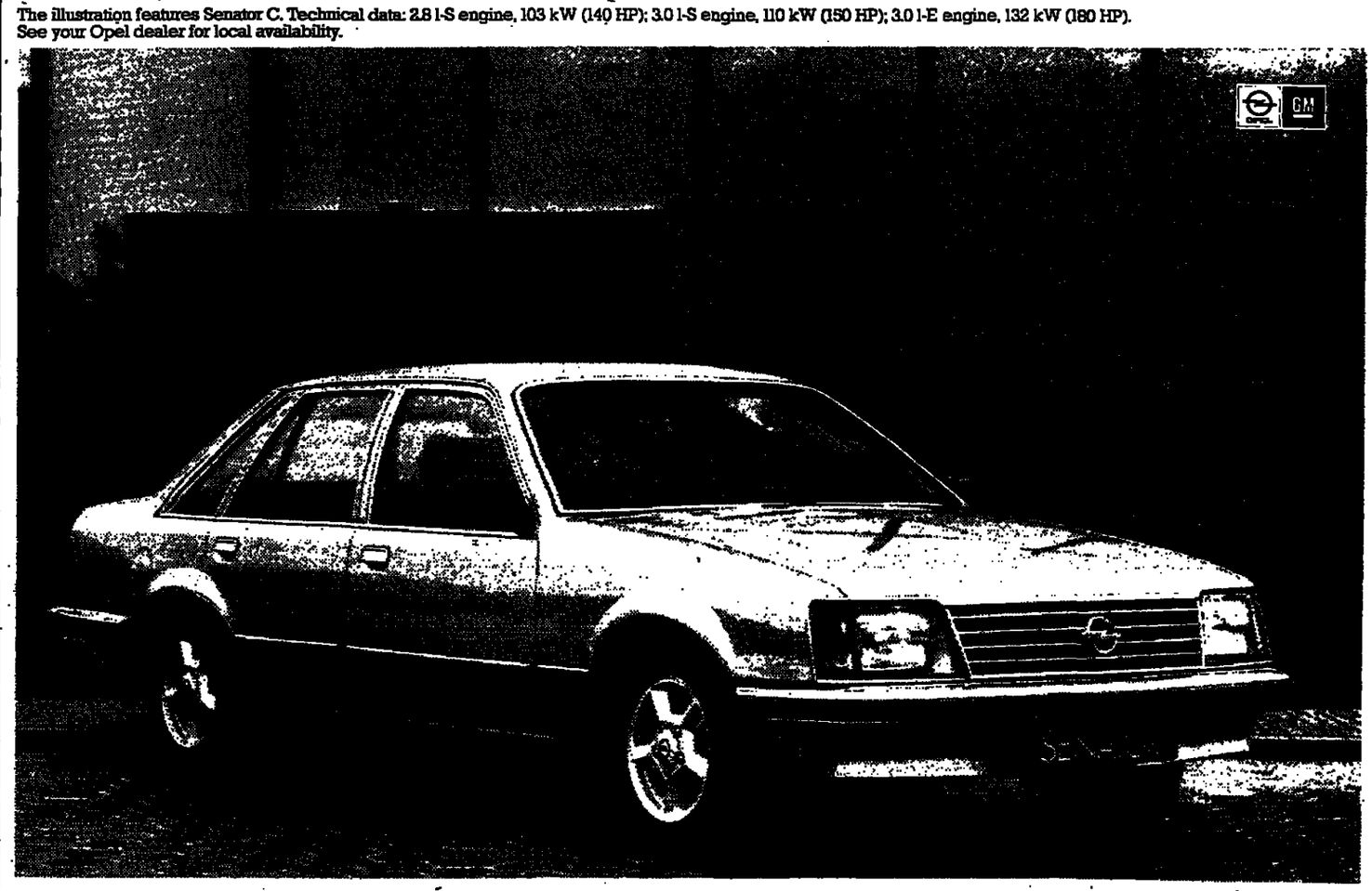
Inside the Senator's spacious interior, functionality dominates as well. Orthopedically-designed seats, driver-oriented instrumentation, and a near absence of road noise are the results.

A distinguished international panel of automotive experts recently honored Senator with the coveted "Golden Steering Wheel" award. The esteem enjoyed by Senator among the most discriminating jury of all – its owners – is the best testament to the inherent benefits of its functional design.



Senator, Senator C and Senator CD. Three different versions that are setting new standards in the international luxury car class.

The illustration features Senator C. Technical data: 2.8 l-S engine, 103 kW (140 HP); 3.0 l-S engine, 110 kW (150 HP); 3.0 l-E engine, 132 kW (180 HP).
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IRA Killers Suspected

Plot on Princess Margaret Said Foiled in Los Angeles

By Paul Dean

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24 — Police here, acting on a tip from Scotland Yard, believe that they foiled a plan to assassinate Princess Margaret during her just completed visit.

The alleged plot involved a man who had come here, according to intelligence reports, on orders from the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing, the terrorist brigade of Northern Ireland.

He had been described in those reports as a suspect in the assassination of Britain's Lord Mountbatten.

A West Los Angeles motor inn was his headquarters for a week, and a two-man movie crew was recruited as an innocent, unknowing cover. The assassination site appeared to be a Rolls-Royce service facility in nearby Culver City, which Princess Margaret dedicated Friday.

Capt. Larry Kramer, commander of the police department's security operations for the visit, believes now that the IRA agent and his local accomplice learned that word of their plans had leaked out and that they canceled their attempt and hurriedly left California.

The Los Angeles police learned of the threat just 27 hours before Princess Margaret's plane arrived from Texas on Oct. 17.

Capt. Kramer said that the intelligence, passed to him from Scotland Yard by the State Department, named and described the suspected assassin, and a routine check of local police records showed that the man had been in Los Angeles before. His police file here yielded a photograph.

Last Wednesday, Tony Thompson, president of Rolls-Royce of Beverly Hills, told a State Department security official in Los Angeles, that he had received an odd call from a person who said he represented a movie company assigned by Rolls-Royce to film Princess Margaret's visit to the facility. The caller asked Mr. Thompson for a floor plan of his new building.

Mr. Thompson referred his caller to a Beverly Hills public relations man representing the company, who told the man that anybody attending the Rolls-Royce reception would have to be accredited by the British Consulate-General or cleared by the State Department.

When the film company representative called the State Department, Capt. Kramer said, the agent, alerted by the intelligence report and police suspicion of the request for floor plans, set up a meeting to discuss "the movie." Police intelligence officers kept that date.

The man who had made the phone calls and a business associate were able to prove that they were legitimate movie producers.

International Filmmaker

Two weeks earlier, they explained to officers, they met a man in a Beverly Hills bar who said he was representing an international filmmaker who wanted to shoot a documentary of Princess Margaret's visit to the Rolls-Royce facility.

They agreed on a price and, at the man's request, said that they would obtain a floor plan or a sketch of the service area to guide the positioning of lights and cameras.

The filmmakers named the motel in West Los Angeles where their contact was staying.

Motel employees told police that the man and a male companion had checked out the day before Princess Margaret's arrival. From photographs, Capt. Kramer said motel employees "positively identified" the companion as the IRA suspect.

Capt. Kramer now believes that the IRA agent and his accomplice aborted their plan after learning of contacts between the State Department and the filmmakers. But at the time, there was no proof that the would-be assassin had not simply switched hideouts or switched to a backup plan.

"That left us no alternative," Capt. Kramer said, but to increase security at every moment and every turn of the road.

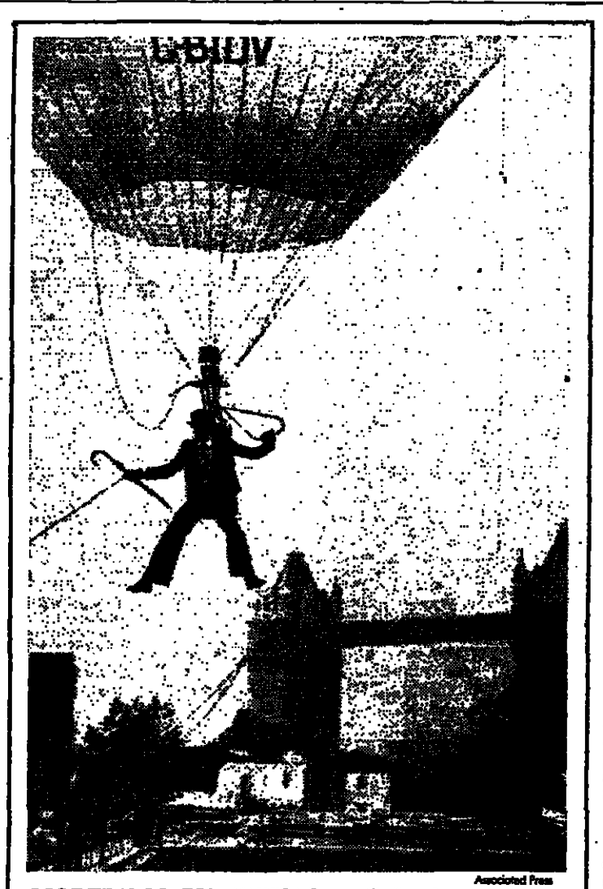
On Sunday, at 11:05 a.m., when a final motorcade returned the princess to the airport for a flight to San Francisco, still under tight security, she thanked her escort for "a job well done."

© Los Angeles Times

Ozark Air Attendants End Labor Dispute

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 24 (UPI) — Flight attendants, who struck Ozark Air Lines five weeks ago, have voted to ratify a new contract, but airline officials say a resumption of service may take several days.

Ozark Air Lines carries an average of 15,000 passengers a day on 195 flights to 67 cities in 21 states, most of them in the Middle West.



Associated Press

MODERN MARY POPPINS — Colin Prescot hovers over a London boat marina as he demonstrates his one-man balloon. Called the Cloudhopper, the basketless balloon can be packed into a small suitcase when not in use.

For U.S. Producers

House Defeats Rise in Sugar Price Supports

By Seth S. King

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (NYT) — The House of Representatives yesterday voted 249-158 against raising sugar price supports to insure producers a minimum price of 16.3 cents a pound.

Through duties and import fees, domestic sugar is now supported at about 15 cents per pound, 2.3 cents above the current world price base. The defeated bill would have raised the support level to 15.8 cents and added a subsidy of one-half cent per pound, insuring producers a 16.3-cent price.

Because U.S. growers produce only half the sugar consumed in the United States each year, with the rest imported, the government has implemented a system of duties and fees on imports to protect domestic producers against possible price undercutting.

Yesterday's action does not affect the secretary of agriculture's authority to continue the 15-cent level. The domestic price has been hovering around 16 cents as world consumption has increased slightly above world production. The higher price supports therefore would not have increased consumer costs at this time.

2d Defeat

Yesterday's defeat was the second within a year for the sugar growers' lobby, which has for years been among the largest contributors to congressional campaign funds. Last October, just before Congress adjourned, the House refused to approve a similar measure raising the support levels adopted by Congress in 1977.

In its vote yesterday, the House also rejected approval of U.S. participation in the International Sugar Agreement.

This agreement commits the 80 sugar-producing countries that have signed it to maintain the world sugar price within a range of 11 cents to 21 cents per pound. This would be done by the producing nations withholding their stocks of sugar when prices fell below 11 cents and releasing these stocks when the price rose above 21 cents.

Before the House recessed, Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, who is the chairman of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Trade, said that, if the Senate were to consider ratifying the international agreement, he would reintroduce legislation for a separate House vote on the question.

Legislation setting sugar price supports at 17 cents per pound and ratifying the International Sugar Agreement has been introduced by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and several other senators from states where sugarcane and sugar beets are grown.

But the Senate was waiting for the House to act on its m... which was supported by the C... administration. After the H... vote yesterday, the price sup... sections of the Senate bill were... en little chance of passage.

Secretary of Agriculture Bergland said last week, howe... that he had been assured by ... Church and Rep. Vanik that... proval of the International S... Agreement would be sought ev... the price support bill failed.

In yesterday's House vote, vi... ally all of the representatives f... states with large cities opposed... price support increase. A majo... of both Democratic and Republ... members voted against it.

$1 Per Person

Opponents of the increase... nounced it as an inflationary m... sure that would benefit only... sugar growers. Both those in op... sition to the bill and its suppo... agreed that a one-cent increa... sugar prices adds about $250 ... lion per year to consumer ... costs, an average of a little m... than $1 per person.

Because the bill would have... sured producers a price of 1... cents a pound, it technically wo... not have raised consumer pri... above the current world ma... price. But the bill also provided... increases of 7 percent of the ... port level next year and in 19... production costs rose.

British Commission Seeks Asbestos Dust-Level Curb

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP) — A government investigative commission today called for tough controls to curb the dangers of asbestos dust particles.

The Advisory Committee on Asbestos stopped short of calling for an ban on the substance. But if the government approves its recommendations, Britain would join Sweden in having the world's strictest controls on it.

The main proposal was to halve the maximum level of asbestos dust to which workers may be exposed — from 2 million fibers to 1 million per cubic meter of air, the amount of air most people inhale hourly.

In other words, one worker in 20 in the asbestos business would be at risk under the recommended level rather than the currently accepted ratio of one in 10. If the recommendation is approved, the maximum would be half the level permitted by the U.S. Labor Department.

But Britain's growing anti-asbestos lobby is expected to charge that the committee's proposals do not go far enough. The Trades Union Congress wants the permitted level for airborne asbestos dust reduced to 0.2 fibers per cubic meter — a tenth of the currently acceptable level.

Elusive Statistics

Accurate statistics on asbestos-related death and disease in Britain are hard to get, but government officials admit that at least 400 men and women die every year from three ailments caused by its dust.

Asbestosis, the most widely detected asbestos-linked disease, is an often-fatal scarring of the lungs caused by inhaling the needle-shaped particles. There is no known cure.

The other two are cancers — lung cancer and mesothelioma, a disease of the lung or stomach lining that some U.S. and British medical authorities claim kills one asbestos worker in 10.

The British committee was formed three years ago, following an investigation into an asbestos factory in Yorkshire where 40 former employees had died of absestosis and 200 others in the area contracted cancer and abstestos-related disease. The number of dead from the factory has since risen to at least 80.

The committee recommended that the new exposure level should be made effective as of Dec. 1, 1980. Among its other recommendations:

- Forcing industries using asbestos to make a bigger effort to reduce exposure to the dust to the minimum.
- Making warning labels on all products using asbestos mandatory.
- Tougher controls on asbestos dust emission from factories. The committee said there is virtually no such control at present.
- Making statutory the current voluntary ban on the import and use of the so-called blue asbestos, or crocodolite, the most dangerous form of the substance.
- Wider powers for local authorities to ensure that asbestos waste dumps are made safe.

Asbestos is widely used in fireproofing and insulation. Its diverse other applications include car brake linings, ventilator systems, ironing pads and floor tiles.

U.S. Office Bans Usage of Words Indicating Sex Bias

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (WP) — The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has banned "gender specific terminology" in an attempt to end terminology that might indicate sex bias in job mission of appeal.

Effectively immediately, the department will no longer accept or endorse policy statements, important memos or documents that contain sex-biased words. They include, but are not limited to, words such as: he, she, manpower, lady, chairman, mother, sir, coed, father, manmade, womankind, his, hers, manning chart, housewife, policeman and so on.

The list of banned words is long, because the English language lacks a handy generic singular pronoun that stands for both he and she. The department's ban on sex-biased terms could result in a number of offices, programs and publications that now have gender-specific designations changing over to neutral titles that do not denote sex.

HEW is following in the footsteps of the Labor Department, which has put out a long list of sex-biased words and occupations it wants changed in favor of terms that are not gender specific. They include terms such as "milkman" — instead use something like "dairy products deliverer."

The changes in organizational titles result from the work of a Justice Department task force that has been probing sex discrimination in government. It has worked closely with Labor and HEW to root out terminology that might indicate sex bias in mission or appeal.

Blackout in London

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP) — Buckingham Palace and the Houses of Parliament were blacked out by an hourlong power failure today during a heavy rain. No member of the royal family was at home during the blackout.

Pope, Wyszynsky Meet

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 24 (AP) — Pope John Paul II met the Polish Primate, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, in a private audience yesterday afternoon, the Vatican announced today.

Navy Charges 24 In Probe of New Jersey Recruiter

NEWARK, N.J., Oct. 24 (UPI) — An investigation into enlistment practices in the northern New Jersey Navy recruiting district has resulted in the filing of misconduct charges against 20 naval personnel, it was disclosed yesterday.

The investigation turned up discrepancies in the recruiting procedures at the district, which covers north and central New Jersey.

The alleged violations involve falsifying documents and educational achievement records of seamen recruited during a 3½-year period.

Eight recruiters have been recommended for courts-martial and others have received punishments ranging from reprimands to temporary forfeiture of pay and reduction of rank, according to a Navy spokesman.

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Obituaries

Yovan Radenkovitch, 76, Belgrade-Born U.S. Artist

CORNWALL, Conn., Oct. 24 (AP) — Yovan Radenkovitch, 76, artist known widely for his bold use of color and line in the fauvist style, died here yesterday.

His work first won attention in Paris nearly 40 years ago. Mr. Radenkovitch had lived and worked during the past 25 years in a 150-year-old barn near here that he had converted into a studio. He filled the studio with his sculpture and paintings.

Mr. Radenkovitch, who signed his work Yovan, was born May 11, 1904, in Belgrade and was trained as an architect.

He went to Paris in 1925 to work as an architect, but soon turned to painting. A successful one-man show in 1931 brought him to the forefront among artists of that era. He lived in the United States following that year.

Cardinal Antonio Caggiano

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Cardinal Antonio Caggiano, 90, former archbishop of Buenos Aires, died yesterday in a sanatorium here. Cardinal Caggiano served as archbishop and primate of Argentina for 16 years, from 1959 until he resigned in 1975, and was twice called upon to mediate disputes between the government and Peronist forces.

Gen. Josef Y. Kotin

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (AP) — Col. Gen. Josef Y. Kotin, chief designer of Army tanks and self-propelled artillery platforms that helped the Red Army fend off the Germans in World War II, died Sunday after a long illness, Soviet television reported yesterday.

Hans Gruene

COCOA BEACH, Fla., Oct. 24 (AP) — Hans Gruene, 69, a U.S. rocket pioneer, died Monday.

Mr. Gruene was former launches director for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at the Kennedy Space Center.

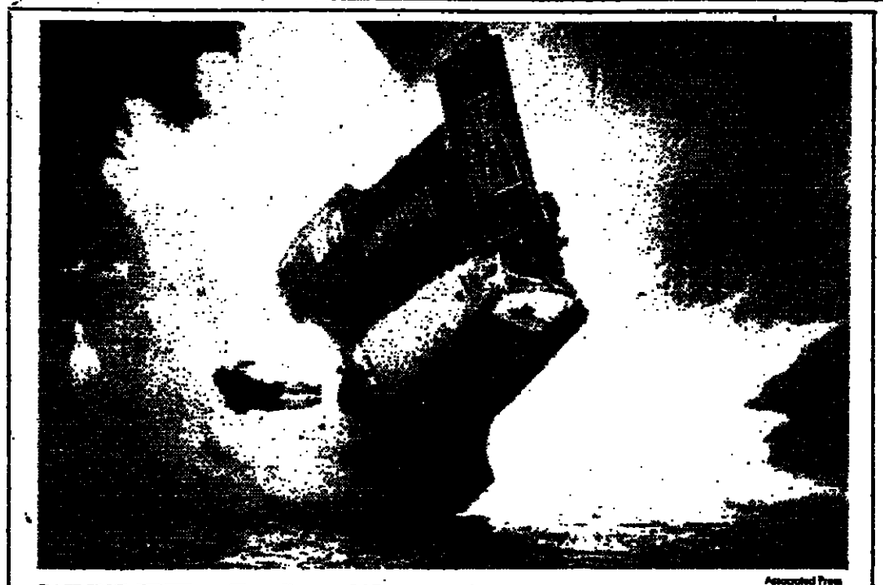
John Drebinger

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (NYT) — John Drebinger, 88, who was dean of baseball writers when he retired in 1964 after 40 years with The New York Times, died Monday at a nursing home in Greensboro, N.C.

Mr. Drebinger, nicknamed Dreb, was a close friend of many baseball figures, including Babe Ruth and Casey Stengel. Ruth, who had trouble remembering names, called everybody "Pal" except Mr. Drebinger, whom he called "Joe."

Stengel was a party to one of the many practical jokes played on Mr. Drebinger because of the writer's hearing aid. When Stengel was the New York Yankee manager, he walked off the field and into the clubhouse with some sportswriters, communicating entirely in pantomime. Stengel gesticulated wildly, and the writers copied notes furiously.

Fearful of missing a big story, Mr. Drebinger tapped the battery of his hearing aid, then took out the earpiece and threw the battery out the nearest window.



Associated Press

SAILING FREE — Traveling at 215 mph on Lake Washington in Seattle in an attempt yesterday to set a power boat speed record, the Miss Budweiser hydroplane flipped, throwing the pilot, Don Chenoweth, out of the cockpit. Chenoweth, 41, suffered six broken ribs.

4 Officials Among 130 Held Hostage

Protesters Seize El Salvador Ministries

SAN SALVADOR, Oct. 24 (AP) — Leftists, many armed with machetes and handguns, seized the buildings of the Labor and Economy ministries today, taking four Cabinet officials and about 130 others persons hostage, witnesses and police said.

More than 1,000 anti-government protesters, most of whom identified themselves as members of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc, took the two buildings and demanded the release of alleged political prisoners. They also called for higher wages and price controls on basic foods.

A police spokesman said Labor Minister Gabriel Gallegos Valdes, Labor Undersecretary Maria Teresa de Aviles, Economy Minister Manuel Heints and Oscar Menjivar, his undersecretary, were among the hostages. The ministries are about 300 yards apart.

There were no reports of violence and police did not intervene.

About 100 persons armed with pistols and machetes took over the Labor Ministry shortly before noon and seized 30 captives while some 1,000 demonstrators milled outside the building, witnesses said.

An hour later, about 900 of the street demonstrators marched into the Economy Ministry and seized some 100 hostages, a police source reported.

The ministers took their jobs yesterday, sworn in by the new junta of two colonels and three civilians that replaced Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero's rightist regime after an Oct. 15 coup.

A spokesman for the demonstrators said, "We are mostly Revolutionary Bloc in the majority but there are protesters from other student and labor and peasant groups." The bloc, a broad-based group of students, workers, peasants and intellectuals, has refused to accept the new government.

States Terms

"We plan to stay in there indefinitely, until the government releases all political prisoners in the country and makes known the whereabouts or the fate of some 500 persons who disappeared while under police custody under the Romero regime," a spokesman for the leftist organization said. He asked not to be identified.

Col. Adolfo Mahano, one of the two junta officers, personally released 74 political prisoners from a San Salvador jail last week, and government spokesmen said they knew of no others.

The junta also announced it is establishing an investigating commission to determine the fate of persons who disappeared under the Romero regime.

The leftist organization claims 500 disappeared, but the Roman Catholic archbishopric of San Salvador, which opposed the Romero regime over human rights violations, says it has records of 176 disappearances.

Reforms Promised

A spokesman for the group that took the Economy Ministry demanded higher wages and government controls to bring down prices, which have gone up 30 to 50 percent in the past six months — especially for rice, red beans and corn.

The minimum wage is $3 a day in El Salvador, but labor leaders often complain that many businesses do not respect it and that the former government rarely enforced the law.

The new government has promised social reforms, including a fairer distribution of wealth and the right of workers to organize.

El Salvador's new foreign minister, Hector Darra Hirezi, said in La Paz, Bolivia, that the junta will hold presidential elections next year and will not put forth its own candidate. Mr. Darra is in La Paz attending the assembly of the Organization of American States.

He said the elections "will be free and with all the legal guarantees," and the junta will request "the participation of all political parties."

Mafia Emerges as Modern, Economic Power on Toe of Italian Boot

(Continued from Page 1)

homicide, killing a man during a dispute over a card game.

During the 1960s and early 1970s, he was charged with extortion and drug trafficking. But Piromalli only drew national attention for the first time in 1974 when he and his clan were accused of kidnapping J. Paul Getty 3d, the grandson of the U.S. oil billionaire.

Piromalli was absolved for lack of evidence. Nonetheless, an apartment building in his hometown is popularly known as "Paul Getty Palace" because it was reputedly financed with part of the million-dollar ransom.

'Tax' Collectors

Until the wave of kidnappings that began in the late 1960s, the Calabrian Mafia's main sources of revenue were "taxes" collected from local businesses and agricultural produce, the profits of contraband landed on the southern coasts and shipped northwards to Rome and Milan, and fees from contractors to quell labor unrest.

Ransoms from kidnappings helped establish the Calabrian Mafia in the public eye as a distinct phenomenon from their better known counterparts in Sicily. The sudden infusion of wealth also led the younger Mafiosi and some of the older bosses to consider investing in more conventional business activities.

By the mid-1960s, the national government in Rome was under increasing political pressure to drag southern Italy out of its perennial economic depression. In the 20 years after World War II, more than 700,000 Calabrians had moved north in search of jobs. For those who stayed behind unemployment hovered around 10 percent and income levels remained the lowest in the country.

The government decision to build a modern highway connecting Salerno to Reggio di Calabria brought a boom in the construction industry, which soon attracted the Mafia. Profits from drugs, kidnapping and extortion were invested in subcontracting firms, construction material and trucks.

According to the researchers at the University of Calabria, the Mafia businessmen emerged from the Salerno-Reggio highway construction with well-organized, experienced firms and three notable advantages over legitimate contractors:

- They were able to discourage competition by threats and bombings, so that often they were the sole bidders for projects.
- They could offer lower costs than competitors because they hired "moonlighting" workers to avoid making social security payments and they could guarantee a docile labor force.
- Their financial resources, based on illegitimate activities, gave them greater liquidity than their rivals.

"In the old days, business interests could live with the protection racket and even profited by Mafia control of the labor market," said Pino Arlacchi, the sociologist who heads the Mafia research project at the University of Calabria. "But now the Calabrian businessman finds himself physically threatened by the possibility of being kidnapped or financially squeezed out by the Mafioso doing the same business he does."

The violence has been even greater among the various Mafiosi groups seeking to increase their stakes in construction projects. During the last five years, police estimate that Mafia members accounted for half of the 500 homicide victims in the Calabrian provinces.

After the port and steel project was announced by the government in 1974, "there was hardly a night in Gioia Tauro when there wasn't a dynamite explosion," said Edoardo Macino, secretary of the Communist Party's local section.

Biggest Losers

The biggest losers in the Mafia war were the de Stefano clan, three young, university-educated brothers who by their late 20s and early 30s had risen to the top of the Calabrian Mafia by diversifying quickly into the construction industry. In November, 1974, at a Reggio nightclub, Giovanni de Stefano was shot to death by two gunmen who also wounded his brother, Giorgio. Three years later, Giorgio's body, without head and arms, was uncovered in a patch of woods. The third brother, Paulo, received a nine-year prison sentence in last January's Mafia trials, apparently ending the brief challenge posed by the de Stefanos to the more established, older Mafiosi.

It was the goriness of Giorgio de Stefano's death and the press coverage that it brought to Calabria that apparently led the government to send a judicial task force to the region to probe Mafia activities, particularly in Gioia Tauro.

By the time the Mafia wars over the Gioia Tauro project ended in 1978, more than a dozen leaders had been killed, and according to Judge Cordova, the Piromalli clan had apparently emerged as the dominant force in transportation contracts for the port and steel complex.

It turned out to be a hollow victory. By then, with the Western European steel industry in deep recession, the Italian government decided that the Calabrian steel complex was no longer economically feasible. The Mafia aura had discouraged potential political support for the project from sympathizers outside the Calabria region.

In recent weeks, there have been half-hearted suggestions that the long stretch of empty wharves at Gioia Tauro be turned into a duty-free port, but optimism is not widespread.

According to the January court proceedings, Don Mommo had amassed a multimillion dollar fortune in real estate holdings, listed under the names of his wife and other family members, mostly women — a Calabria Mafia tradition to protect wealth in case male family members are jailed or killed.

Don Mommo's brother, Giuseppe Piromalli, was convicted for criminal association by the court, and sentenced to 10 years in jail. Don Mommo's nephew, Giocchino Piromalli, was acquitted, and has become the new leader of the clan, according to state investigators.

But that prospect has apparently not sparked a public outcry in Gioia Tauro. "I can certify that Giocchino Piromalli is a person esteemed in this community for his seriousness, for his behavior and because he is a good family man," said Carmelo Pratico, a member of the town council.

Polish Aide in Jordan

AMMAN, Jordan, Oct. 24 (AP) — Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtassek arrived here today for a three-day visit, the first by a senior Polish minister to the Middle East.

Nigeria Installs 20 New Ministers

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Oct. 24 (Reuters) — Twenty ministers in Nigeria's new civilian government were sworn in today, radio Lagos reported, but the key posts of foreign affairs and finance remained vacant.

The ministers, 13 of whom have Cabinet rank, were approved last week by the Senate, but other nominees were rejected.

The government of President Alhaji Shehu Shagari has been in power since Oct. 1, when 13 years of military rule ended.

Saudis Reported Considering Oil Output Increase

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP) — Saudi Arabia is considering an increase in oil production by 1 million barrels a day to 10.5 million in a bid to stabilize prices, the London financial weekly, The Economist, reported in its latest issue.

Officially, Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil exporter, has promised to keep production at its present record level, 1 million barrels above normal, only until December.

But The Economist said that Saudi oil planners privately say they are certain the 9.5-million-barrel level will run through the first quarter of 1980. "And, more importantly, they are considering producing as much as 10.5 million b-d [barrels a day] for a few months," the magazine said.

The Economist said the Saudis want to provide a shock that will end recent increases by some exporters.

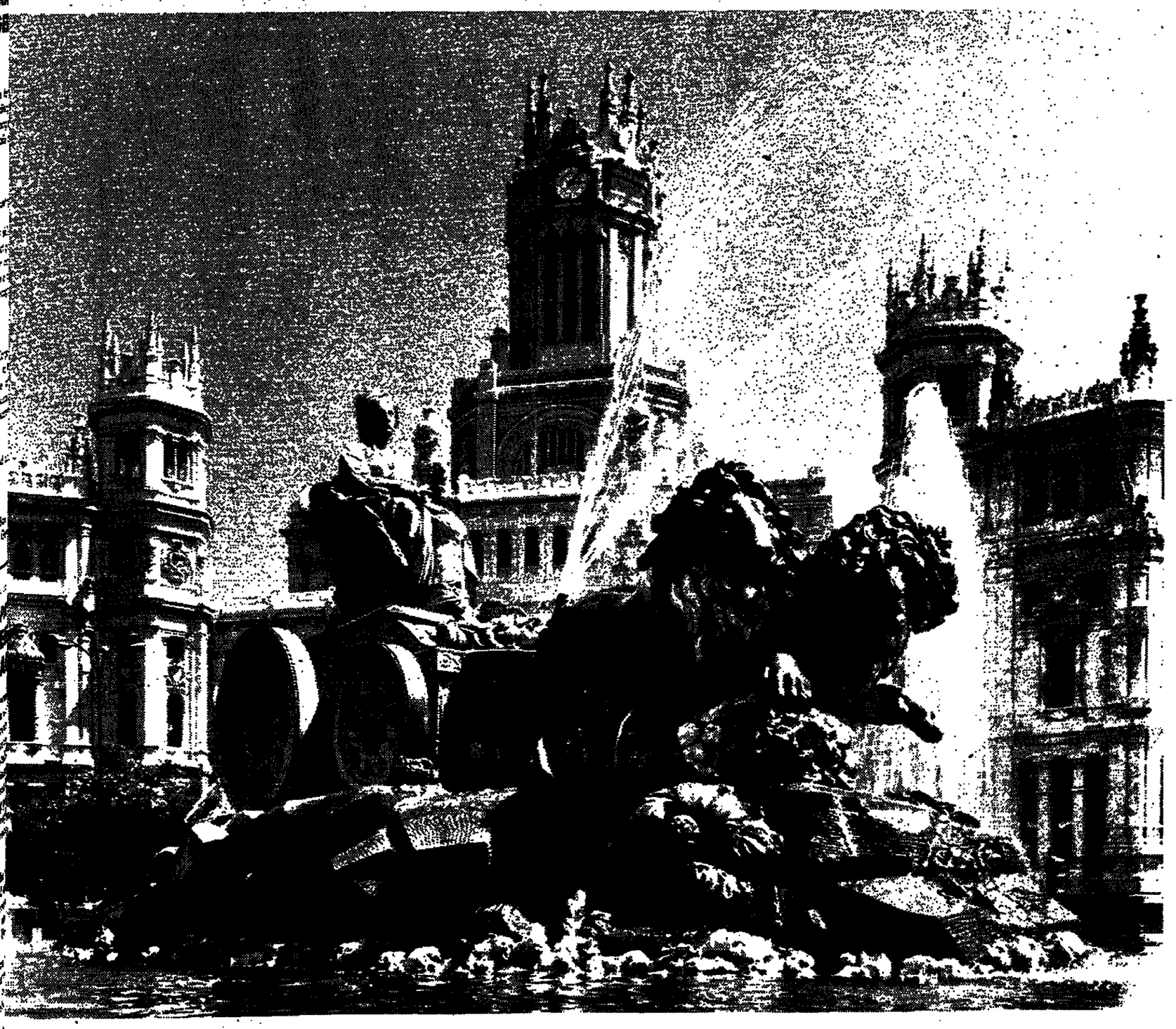
Amnesty Group Reports Torture In Syrian Jails

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP) — Political prisoners in Syria are held in prolonged detention without trial and at least nine have died from torture, Amnesty International claimed today.

The London-based, international human rights organization said that, during interrogation and sometimes as punishment, prisoners had been beaten and whipped, had been burned with cigarette lighters, had had gasoline poured over their bodies and set alight, had heard the sounds of simulated executions, had been immersed to the point of near asphyxiation and had been given electric shocks on their genitals.

A 16-page briefing paper said that political prisoners often were held in overcrowded conditions and were denied fair and open hearings because trials by the country's State Security Court routinely were held in secret.

The organization estimated that the number of untried political detainees was at least 350 at any one time and on occasions had risen to nearly 1,000. It said that some prisoners had been detained without trial for more than eight years.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 6 Thursday, October 25, 1979

Debate on Arms to Morocco

The question is not whether the United States should support King Hassan against the Algerian and Libyan-backed Polisario guerrillas in the Western Sahara — for strategic and geopolitical reasons — it should — but how extensive that support should be. It is not in the U.S. interest, for example, to stimulate a war between Morocco and Algeria, which though unlikely could result if the Moroccan military gets too many new high-powered weapons and uses them recklessly in hot pursuit of Polisario forces that retreat into Algeria.

It is in the interest of the United States to prevent the Sahara, which is rich in phosphates and strategically consequential if not of the first importance, from becoming an Algerian-Libyan condominium and therefore an extension of Soviet power in both black Africa and the Middle East.

Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., chairman of a House subcommittee on African affairs, has already concluded that the proposed sale, the details of which have not been made public, would "encourage intransigence rather than flexibility" on the part of King Hassan "and will prolong the war rather than shorten it." Congress has the authority to block the sale and Solarz will have a significant voice in the debate. It is therefore worth considering whether he has focused on the relevant issue implicit in President Carter's decision. Would it not be wiser to ask about the impact of the helicopter gunships, ground-support aircraft and armored personnel carriers on the outcome of the war rather than its duration? If Solarz argued that they might provoke a major conflict in the Maghreb, which could potentially involve Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, and at arm's length, the United States, France and the Soviet Union, that would be another matter. But he does not make that argument, undoubtedly because such a result is unlikely. For one thing, the Algerians are not interested in creating a situation that could lead to the overthow of Hassan, a conservative, but relatively stable monarch, who could be replaced by a considerably more chaotic and unpredictable regime.

U.S. arms should be geared toward fostering a settlement that would be acceptable in Algiers and Rabat. It must be made clear that Polisario cannot win against the Moroccan armed forces. This is a possibility that at times has seemed real because Hassan, fearing a repeat of the attempts on his life carried out by military personnel in 1971 and 1972, has kept his troops relatively impotent. At the same time, the Moroccan armed forces must not be tempted by their newly acquired weaponry to risk a wider war or to turn on the king. Whatever arms are supplied, therefore, must be weighed and measured carefully to determine the kind of outcome they will promote.

In return for its backing, the United States can be expected to make certain demands on King Hassan, including his support for the ongoing Egyptian-Israeli peace process. President Sadat has been providing aid to the Moroccans in recent days in an effort to achieve the same goal.

The Saharans, themselves, who number somewhere in the low hundreds of thousands, are unfortunate pawns in this superpower sideshow. It is to be hoped that the ultimate solution to the dispute worked out between Algeria and Morocco will give them the opportunity to express their will on their future.



'Well, They Told Us They'd Do More Drilling After Prices Went Up.'

Profitable Exxon

The enormous surge in Exxon's profits last summer is evidence that the oil crisis of this year took the company by surprise. Its net income for those three months was $1.1 billion, an interesting 120 percent profit over the same period last year. A well-run oil company — and Exxon is run superbly well — tries to avoid this kind of leap in profits. Spectacular profits mean high taxes and unwelcome public attention. It's better and smoother to stabilize profits and put rising revenues into building a bigger company.

In the 1974 oil crisis, also a surprise, Exxon's profits shot up to a level that — if you adjust for five years' inflation — was higher than the $4 billion or so it will report this year. Subsequently, its profits dropped back to the pre-crisis level as it spent more on exploration, research and expansion. That was the general pattern in the industry, and the same thing will doubtless happen again next year. Most of the companies are preparing for a day when oil will be much less plentiful and perhaps less profitable than it is today. If you are interested in the future structure of the U.S. economy, and competition within it, you ought to be less interested in quarterly profits than in the scale and direction of these companies' internal reinvestment.

The companies plaintively ask whether it is not in the interest of the United States, as well as their own, for them to keep buying more leases, drilling deeper, opening more coal mines and stepping up solar research. The answer is, of course, yes — up to a point. But there is that point at which this immense increase in revenues to one category of companies threatens serious distortion of the U.S. business world. Exxon provides an example with the acquisition of Reliance Electric Co. and its highly efficient new motors.

Exxon attributes much of these high earnings to a one-time tax change and to luck on the currency exchanges. But a couple of additional factors also spring to mind. Because of last spring's shortage and fears of more to come, it was a seller's market in oil last summer. Operating margins widened greatly all the way from the well to the corner filling station. Exxon is also one of the four companies — with Texaco, Mobil and Socal — that have access to Saudi Arabian crude oil. The Saudis are now, for political reasons, selling their oil for $3 a barrel less than the world average. Exxon, mindful of its own political relationship with the Saudis, has been selling at prices a little below its competitors' to demonstrate that it is passing some of this benefit on to the U.S. consumer. But some of the benefit also turns up on Exxon's balance sheet.

The White House argues that Exxon's profits demonstrate the case for President Carter's windfall profits tax. But there's a better argument. To protect the U.S. economy against further oil crises and disruptions, the Carter administration has made two decisions — necessarily and correctly — that will mean still higher oil prices. It has committed itself to impose rigid quotas on oil imports and to decontrol domestic oil prices. When public policy raises prices, it is good and reasonable policy to recapture some of the increase for the public.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Still Starving

Two numbers describe the continuing horror of Cambodia. Its daily need for food is estimated by the international relief agencies to be about 950 tons. But as of Oct. 13, the aid reaching Cambodia from the West had amounted to only 200 tons over the last nine months.

The starvation battle has to be fought on two fronts — along the Thai border and inside Cambodia. As the monsoon season ends and a new Vietnamese offensive begins, the refugee population in Thailand is exploding. In the last nine days, perhaps 100,000 refugees have arrived, and that total is expected to double within weeks. It takes several days to locate groups of refugees near the frontier, and then Thai military units must detonate mine fields before the border can be safely crossed. During the delay, many refugees die.

Politics still hamstrings the relief effort. The United Nations recognizes the ousted Pol Pot regime. The Red Cross, though not a UN agency, has linked up with Unicef. This enormously complicates negotiations with the government of Heng Samrin. The relief agencies, rightly, insist that aid be delivered to areas controlled by both sides, but Heng Samrin's foreign minister has been quoted as saying, "We would prefer to eat grass — indeed, to die — rather than share aid with Pol Pot." Logistical difficulties keep whatever aid can be agreed on to a trickle.

U.S. government officials seem hopeful that aid will soon be arriving in the necessary amounts. But they have been saying this for some months, and little has been accomplished. The dimensions of the tragedy call for radical new approaches. One possibility worth exploring would be for the Red Cross to sever its tie to the United Nations and to negotiate with the Vietnamese for the right to deliver food by the quickest and most direct means available — by airdrop. People are starving.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
October 25, 1904

SEOUL — Unrest is spreading in Korea as a result of recent Japanese measures, including the suppression of the vernacular paper the Chekook Sinmun because it was publishing pro-Russian editorials. The Korean Foreign Office has addressed a letter to the Japanese minister, asking that all property commandeered by the Japanese military authorities be defined. Numerous riots are occurring in the country, caused by the Japanese recruitment of coolie labor, which is interfering with the harvesting of the crops. It is rumored that 3,000 Tonghaks, disguised as peasants, have succeeded in entering Seoul within the past three days.

Fifty Years Ago
October 25, 1929

NEW YORK — Near panic seized stock traders today in the wildest session Wall Street has ever seen. A new record was set in the volume of trading, which was so great as to make trading facilities quite inadequate. Sales on the Stock Exchange set a new high record of 12.9 million shares. Crowds around the exchange during the day necessitated the presence of 10 mounted policemen. There was no disorder, however, despite the vast crowd, which was merely curious as to what might be transpiring inside, and which desired to view the various important figures in the financial world going in and out of the Morgan offices.

Close-Up of Zimbabwe Leaders

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — One consequence of the slow pace of the Rhodesia constitutional conference is that we are being given the chance to study the contenders close up. What manner of men are they?

There is the diminutive Bishop Abel Muzorewa, grittily determined in his inexperienced way to hang on to the huge prize he now sees being negotiated away from him. His principled life as a clergyman has long been jettisoned in the life and death struggle to remain on top.

Ranged against him on the one hand is the bulky presence of Joshua Nkomo, the consummate politician of no fixed persuasion, whose wily instincts compensates for his lack of intellectual polish.

Finally, there is Robert Mugabe, intelligent, creative, yet a prisoner of a brand of sophomore Marxism that will be well out of place if Zimbabwe is ever to be a going concern.

To talk with, face to face, Bishop Muzorewa is the most appealing of the three. He is modest and gentle in manner, yet determined to show that the day when he was beholden to Ian Smith is long gone. Short shrift is given to the likelihood of Mr. Smith using the white veto in the present Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Parliament to overturn any agreement made in London. "I can assure you that our country is 7 million people, not one person, and they are not going to allow this."

Bishop Muzorewa was once a great admirer of Martin Luther King Jr. Even today many of his friends seek to come to his aid by arguing that he des not really have his hands on the instruments of violence. The conduct of the war, they say, is firmly in the hands of Lt. Gen. Peter Walls.

But the bishop does not take the easy way out. "I can't remember off-hand anything that the armed forces did without consulting me." Asked how how he feels when signing death warrants or preventive detention orders, he unflinchingly replied: "All I can say is that it is a new experience. And one that, from my background, required a lot of nerve in order to be bold . . . Governing a country is not like running a Sunday school."

Mr. Nkomo is about as unchurchlike as a bulldozer. When told that President Julius Nyerere in his role as chairman of the Front-line states, basically accepts the British view on the transitional arrangements leading to independence, he retorted: "This county is not Tanzania . . . The less President Nyerere says about our affairs the better for him and for us."

Conversation with Mr. Nkomo is not easy going. Only when the Soviet Union is brought up does the talk spark to life. If Britain or the United States agree to sell him arms, would he buy them, or would he continue to depend on Soviet arms as he does now? Mr. Nkomo heaves himself to the edge of his chair, as if prepared to get up and go. Instead, there is a minor explosion. "The normal human feeling is that you regard those who are with you at the time of need as your best friends . . . Our army is trained with Soviet arms and we don't want to begin a new training of our people." He wagged his finger furiously. "The fact that the Soviet Union has developed as it has, with its emphasis on the human being, has convinced more than half of Europe that a system based on exploitation cannot succeed. It only works if the system is centered on the human being. Never mind that you are going to tell me that in the Soviet Union there are no human rights. That is all nonsense. That's not what is important."

Mr. Mugabe has been consistently impressive. He impressed the Catholic fathers who taught him. He impressed the former British foreign secretary, David Owen, and the U.S. secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, when they negotiated with him. And there is no doubt, when he addressed the diplomatic press corps here over lunch the other day, he had many of them eating out of his hands. His off-the-cuff remarks when set down verbatim read as near-perfect prose. His thoughts are lucid and carefully nuanced. The hard points are thrown gently across the table like billiard balls rolling along green baize.

War and diplomacy are for Mr. Mugabe, as in Clausewitz's perception, two sides of the same coin. The diplomacy has been carefully paced, taking the British up to the brink over the land question last week.

If Mr. Nkomo had had his way, the Patriotic Front would have compromised at least a week earlier. But the war is equally finely tuned. When asked, when it looked as if the conference might break down, if there were any circumstances in which he would consider inviting in the support of Cuban troops, he replied: "If South Africa were to intervene with large military units in support of the regime, then obviously we would have the right to call upon our own friends and allies to come to our aid. But our view is that in those circumstances we must think of African countries first before we think of countries outside Africa."

How Marxist is Mr. Mugabe? Andrew Young, the former U.S. ambassador to the UN, maintains that deep down Mr. Mugabe is a Willy Brandt-type of Social Democrat. However, to me he sounds as hardline as they come. Asked why he defends democratic centralism when persons like Enrico Berlinguer are denouncing it, he replied: "I can't see how else a party can work. Really. Europe is not the place where you go to see examples of the effectiveness of the system of democratic centralism. Why not go to socialist countries where it is established?"

How does he reconcile his Catholicism and his Marxism? "Look at the way the Catholic religious live," he replied. "In many Catholic orders nothing belongs to the individual. The priest cannot say this is my bed, this is my car. They belong to the mission. That collectivity is what is proposed by Marx."

One of these men will soon rule independent Zimbabwe. The London conference suggests there is a good chance that it will be decided by an election, rather than at the barrel of the gun. But even elections don't bring heaven on earth.

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NATO and SALT: Issue of Missiles

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization's meeting in December gives the Carter administration a strong new argument for the ratification of SALT-2, which is in doubt in a Senate that still seems to see peripheral problems more clearly than it does the treaty itself.

At the December meeting, NATO will decide whether to proceed with plans to modernize its nuclear defenses with a new generation of U.S. missiles. And the administration is pointing out to undecided senators that all the Western European nations have said that they will not agree to deploy the new weapons unless SALT-2 is ratified.

The reason is clear. The Soviet Union, deploying its accurate new SS-20 missile with three warheads, already has increased the number of warheads it aims at Western Europe from just under 2,000 to about 2,100. The Defense Department projects that this will rise to about 3,250 by 1985. Confronted with this menace, the NATO allies are anxious to get on to SALT-3, which would deal with the limitation of nuclear weapons in the European theater.

But without SALT-2, there could be no SALT-3. As Malcolm Toon, the retiring U.S. ambassador to Moscow, put it the other day, Senate rejection of the current treaty would cause "rather substantial deterioriation of [Soviet-U.S.] relations" and shatter the arms limitation process between the superpowers.

Incentive

Thus, a Senate vote against SALT-2 could turn out to be a vote against modernization of NATO nuclear forces. But if, on the other hand, the Senate ratifies the treaty, opening the way to SALT-3, there would be all the more reason for the allies to accept the new U.S. weapons (572 ballistic and Cruise missiles). They would be an important "bargaining chip" in forthcoming SALT-3 talks.

Without the new missiles, the allies would be able to give the Russians very little incentive to enter into a nuclear theater limitation. With them, it might be possible to negotiate a limit on the number of warheads each side deploys for use in the European theater.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany has even argued that in the three or four years that would be required before the Pershing-2 and Tomahawk Cruise missiles could actually be deployed, negotiations might produce some agreement that would make it unnecessary to go through with full deployment. NATO would only be making "statements of intention" at the December meeting, he said.

The Soviet Union, meanwhile, has clearly been seeking to forestall a NATO decision to deploy the new weapons. In a speech and in letters to the allied governments President Leonid Brezhnev has offered to reduce the number of Soviet troops, tanks and nuclear weapons in Eastern Europe if NATO rejects modernization of its missile forces in Western Europe. He has also threatened retaliation if modernization proceeds.

Bargain

Schmidt said he interpreted the efforts to be, in effect, a statement by the Russians that "we want a bargain." Therefore, he said, the NATO decision to deploy the new weapons should be accompanied by efforts to start negotiations for the later arms limitation.

All this adds up to a difficult argument for SALT critics to refute. So, for only one example, is the fact that without the limit of 10 warheads per missile that the treaty would impose, the Soviets could put so many warheads on their huge SS-18 missiles that not even the mobile MX missile system could be made safe.

But despite the practical necessity for ratification that such facts as these underscore, the Senate continues to be in strange doubt about the treaty. Sen. Alan Cranston of California, the Senate majority whip, estimated the other day that only 32 senators were firmly in favor of ratification — 35 less than the 67 required for a two-thirds vote. Another 13 were firmly against ratification, he said, with 34 needed to defeat the treaty. So 55 senators, in Cranston's judgment, had not yet reached a firm decision.

Irrelevant Barrier

His analysis disclosed the irrelevance of most of the barriers to ratification. Three main groups, he said, had to be satisfied, before the treaty could be approved — those who objected to the presence of Soviet combat troops in Cuba, those who believed defense spending had to be increased, and those who worried that "the SALT process has to produce more and more results of a strategic nature in the relationship of the Soviet Union and the United States."

It's difficult to see how the third argument justifies voting against SALT-2 and interrupting the SALT process; and the first two have little relevance at all to strategic arms limitation, whatever their intrinsic merit. The question of verification, which Cranston said still troubles some senators despite administration assurances, at least goes to the fundamental value of the treaty, which too many of those 55 undecided senators seem to ignore.

By the best estimates, when the treaty comes to the Senate floor there scarcely a month will be left before the crucial NATO meeting — a time that will focus attention finally on the treaty itself, rather than on side issues and political posturing.

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Gossip: Mrs. Roosevelt's Turn

By Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

NEW YORK — The publication of excerpts from the correspondence between Eleanor Roosevelt and Lorena Hickok will doubtless provoke another spasm of innuendo in an age that seems excessively preoccupied with the private lives of public figures.

However, if Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr. are not exempt, one must not be surprised if the contagion of gossip should now extend to Mrs. Roosevelt.

In Perspective

The question here, bluntly, is whether Mrs. Roosevelt had a lesbian relationship with Lorena Hickok. Let me say that I do not know the answer to this question, nor do I care what the answer might be. The possibility that Mrs. Roosevelt may have had an affair with another woman neither enhances nor diminishes her public or personal achievement.

But, before everyone jumps to drastic conclusions, it may be well to put the evidence into historical perspective. Eleanor Roosevelt was a most remarkable woman. She was also an emotionally dependent woman whose entire life was characterized by a hunger for affection. This hunger was not caused by, though it was certainly intensified by, her husband's love for Lucy Mercer. Her acute emotional dependence sprang rather from the sad betrayals of her own chaotic childhood. She had an adoring but alcoholic and undependable father, a beautiful but cold and even cruel mother, a couple of warmhearted but wayward aunts. Her whole life thereafter was a search for an unattainable emotional security. Her husband was affectionate but impenetrable. Her children could not be expected to bear the weight of their mother's needs. She compulsively sought the assurance of love from people beyond her family, both male and female.

Women Excluded

She grew up, moreover, in the last years of the 19th century. Female relationships in those years often expressed themselves in romantic declarations — in great part because 19th-century upper-class men had created a world of their own from which women were methodically excluded. This phenomenon has attracted the attention of scholars, as in the essay by the historian Carroll Smith-Rosenberg, "The Female World of Love and Ritual: Relations Between Women in 19th Century America" (Signs, Autumn 1975).

"An abundance of manuscript evidence," Smith-Rosenberg writes, "suggests that 18th and 19th-century women routinely formed emotional ties with other women. Such deeply felt, same-sex relationships were casually accepted in American society."

The Smith-Rosenberg essay documents two friendships in particular, "intense, loving and open avowed," and points out that in "every indication . . . these four women, their husbands and families — all eminently respectable and especially conservative — considered such love both socially acceptable and fully compatible with heterosexual marriage . . . Paradoxical to 20th-century minds, their love appears to have been both sensual and platonic."

Read Letters

The Roosevelt-Hickok correspondence, including its romantic flourishes and its physical references, fits into this well-established pattern. So does the evidence that Mrs. Roosevelt used to read passages from Miss Hickok's letters aloud to her husband, who respected Miss Hickok as an able newspaperwoman and was genuinely interested in her observations when she toured the country as a roving inspector for Harry Hopkins' relief administration. Doubtless he was also grateful for the reassurance and consolation she provided his wife.

Though the early intensity of the relationship diminished, Eleanor Roosvelt and Lorena Hickok remained friends to the end. Hickok lived out her last years in Hyde Park. A salty and hard-drinking pro, she did not appear to have strong emotional attachments either to men or women. She apparently had no lesbian reputation. Perhaps the lesson is that it is important not to read 20th-century preoccupations back into 19th-century forms of personal relationships.

Arthur Schlesinger Jr. is a historian and author of three volumes on "The Age of Roosevelt." He is currently at work on the fourth volume. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

—Letters—

Safire on Mideast

My favorite columnist, William Safire, seems to lose all his objectivity when he writes about Israel (IHT, Oct. 19).

John Connally's speech was written by a former CIA analyst who knows the Arab-Israel conflict backwards and forwards, and whose views are totally in accord with virtually all of his old colleagues and certainly with most U.S. diplomats and military attaches, who qualify as experts on Middle East affairs.

Reagan's notion that Israel plays a "critical role" in U.S. "strategic calculus" is patent nonsense, as is Safire's assertion that Israel would be "laying its head on the block" should it go along with the Connally plan.

But, as usual, Mr. Safire is dead right when he writes of political expediency. During a recent month in Washington, during which I talked to every leading candidate or to his principal supporters, I found general agreement on the proposition that any candidate who evinces anything short of total and uncritical support to Israel is committing political suicide, whatever his positions on other questions.

But I also found a lot of uneasiness over the order of priorities. Should a willingness to let the Israeli government have its way, at whatever cost to U.S. interests, really be a sine qua non of any presidential aspirant?

MILES COPELAND.
London.

A Stable Turkey

Your editorial "Toward a Stable Turkey" (IHT, Oct. 16) which prompts the U.S. administration and Congress to push ahead regardless of opposition, in granting authorization of large arms shipments to Turkey, so as to enable it to perform as a bulwark to Western democracy and civilization, necessitates comment.

Before such a remedy can be prescribed, Western governments should make sure that Turkey eases somewhat its financial problems by removing its forces from the independent and sovereign state of Cyprus, thus putting an end to the risk of its democracy and capability as a NATO ally.

It will not be prudent to expect the taxpayers and investors of the Western world to help Turkey while it does not ease its own difficulties by complying with the will expressed at the UN by its Western allies in withdrawing its troops from Cypriot territory.

A.T. ASSIOTIS.
London.

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The London Stage

For Colored Girls . . . ? Called Enuf of Shange

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Oct. 24 (IHT) — Certain shows do not travel and "For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide When the Rainbow Is Enuf" is one that should have been dropped in mid-Atlantic.

Admittedly, a program note in which the author Ntozake Shange describes her work as "a choreopoem" and then goes on to detail her acceptance of the ethnicity of "highs and backside" does not promise a jolly evening. Sure enough, her collection of turgidly choreographed little poems (now at the Mayfair Royalty Theatre after a year Broadway run) is an appalling leftover from the days when "Ain't Supposed to Die a Natural Death" and "For Colored Girls, etc." is the epitaph of the Me generation, a self-indulgent production (cast of seven, director on tape) which suggests that "A Chorus Line" got it all wrong. To succeed nowadays you don't have to worry about pleasing directors, managers or even audiences: you merely have to please yourself. The result is a self-indulgent and sometimes boring bore.

Seven Monologues

The American success is hard to explain, but may well have something to do with racial tolerance: Miss Shange and her choreographer, Paul Sills, have simply allowed their seven ladies one monologue each in which to convey at varying length and with varying success different aspects of their resentment — resentment at their families, their colleagues, their menfolk, their careers and their resentment at being alive in a world which seems, extraordinarily, not always willing to admit that it should believe them a living.

The result veers from self-pity to self-disgust, but since the concept of the show has been no more carefully thought out than the average student poetry recital at a Young Women's Christian Association, it is hard to get deeply involved in a show as chaotic and haphazard as Ms. Shange's spelling of her title. Enuf. Enough, and if you care to ask why the show is still doing so well on the Strip, I would hazard a guess that a musical involving seven dancers and a tape recorder against black drapes is liable to be in profit even on a 20-percent capacity house.

* * *

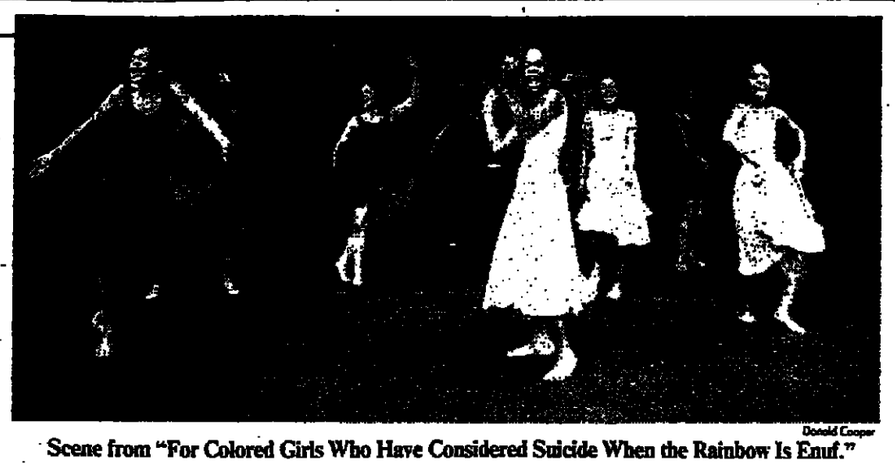
And now for a true story. In the early hours of Dec. 16, 1969, an anarchist railway worker named Giuseppi Pinelli was scraped off the pavement outside police headquarters in Milan. The late Mr. Pinelli, said police regretfully, had during interrogation shouted "anarchy is dead" and then pushed past policemen and leaped through a fourth-story window which was open because the room was "very stuffy."

Milan police soon found themselves having to answer one or two questions themselves. Questions about just how "stuffy" a Milan police station would be in the middle of a December night, and about how a suspect managed to "push past" seven policemen in a room 12 by 8 feet.

Improbable as it may seem, the real Pinelli story now forms the basis for one of the funniest shows London has seen in a very long time: at the old Half Moon Theatre in Aldgate, the touring Belt and Braces Company has brought Dario Fo's "Accidental Death of an Anarchist," and if you can imagine the Marx brothers running an inquiry into the death of Lee Harvey Oswald then you'll have some idea of what is afoot here.

Fo, a distinguished Italian comic, has reckoned that farce is a lot more bearable in the theater than polemic, and that in the end it can make the same political points. His play, as adapted and directed by Gavin Richards is a savage and satirical attack on police brutality and corruption, made triumphant by the central performance of Alfred Molina as a kind of latter-day government inspector, a maniac buffoon who sets himself up as a police investigator only then to uncover some distinctly odd goings-on.

Whether doing half-hearted clown imitations or merely lumbering around the stage like a comic Orson Welles, Molina is a consistent and utter joy and the best knockabout farceur to have arrived in our midst in a very long time.



Donald Cooper

Scene from "For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide When the Rainbow Is Enuf."

Theater in Paris

A Pleasing Persian Fable a la Brook

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 24 (IHT) — At the Bouffes du Nord, Peter Brook has converted a 12th-century Persian fable with admirable stagecraft into an evening of theatrical delicacy and delight. It is "La Conference des oiseaux," arranged in French by Jean-Claude Carriere from a tale by the poet Farid Uddin Attar.

The theater of the East is inevitably represented in the West, save for the visits of authentic Oriental companies, by spectacles so lavish that even Ziegfeld would have gasped at their splendor. Brook has employed another approach. A Persian carpet hangs on the rear wall of the performing space. A circular rug covers the boards. That is all there is of scenic appointments and it is enough. The costuming is fanciful, extravagant in its comic inventions, and the players attuned to their assignments. A mood of wonder is evoked. The spectators are children at the knee of a story-teller.



Brook

The realm of the birds is troubled. Disorder and chaos reign. A call to order is imperative and the distracted fowl gather to confer. The hoopoe has good news. Birds have a king, though he is far away and unknown. Simorgh is his name and he must be found or all is lost.

Some birds are reluctant to leave their nests and have countless excuses to stay home. But a courageous group is assembled. There is the falcon, proud and militarily equipped, the sentimental dove, the inconsistent sparrow, the curious heron and two creatures of exotic plumage. They set forth on perilous travels, crossing the desert and encountering strange adventures. They weary of their search and contemplate turning back. They find themselves in the valley of disturbing enigmas and some succumb. The survivors struggle on and at last enter the presence of Simorgh to learn his great secret.

Brook has theatricalized it brilliantly so that its movement is swift and smooth. He employs music and song and bright-colored Balinese masks to lend its progress constant variety and has combined Oriental and Occidental means for its interpretation. The finished product has bizarre and captivating charm.

It is preceded by an African farce, "L'Os," adapted from a story of Birago Diop, which recounts the misadventures of a village greedy-gobbles. It is but a trifle, but one alight with happy humor.

* * *

To witness "A nous de jouer" (at the Theatre des Arts-Hebertot) is an upsetting experience. Is the usually urbane and comprehensible Felicien Marceau of the Academie Francaise really responsible for this stupefying drivel? And if so, did he intend it as a joke on the public?

The play — if such it may be called — introduces an actor who would rent a theater in which to improvise. A whiff of Pirandello here. The playhouse's directress is dubious and her initial judgment is sound, but she yields to his demand and woeful consequences ensue.

He philosophizes, uttering more stale platitudes than a sophomore in his cups. A band of nitwits joins him for imbecilic fun and games. On a revolving Constructivist structure they whirl about jabbering nonsense. Occasionally a bon mot of a famous writer is quoted and there is a solemn shaking of heads. The big moment comes when the cast opens umbrellas and dances about to "Singin' in the Rain." Is "Singin' in the Rain" from an academic hand? Before the evening is half done one is ready to believe anything.

Claude Brasseur, as the actor who inaugurates the torture, now bears a striking physical resemblance to Charles Aznavour, but when called upon to sing and dance, does not match his model. Andreas Voutsinas, saddled with the staging, has probably attempting to escape the script, turned the venture into an imitation of American musical comedy at its worst.

The finale borrows an ancient honky-tonk dodge for performers who sense they are losing their audience. Brasseur and company break into the Negro spiritual, "The Walls of Jericho" (in English), with its accompanying hand-clapping. Their palm-slapping is inevitably contagious and the curtain falls on milked applause. The trick still works, but it is the only thing in an interminable session that does Philippine Pascale as the unwise theater directress, Annick Blancheteau, Catherine Hubeau, Denis Manuel, Daniel Langlet, Gilles Janeyrand, Andre Julien and Brasseur are able artists, but what can they do when condemned to animate the inane text?

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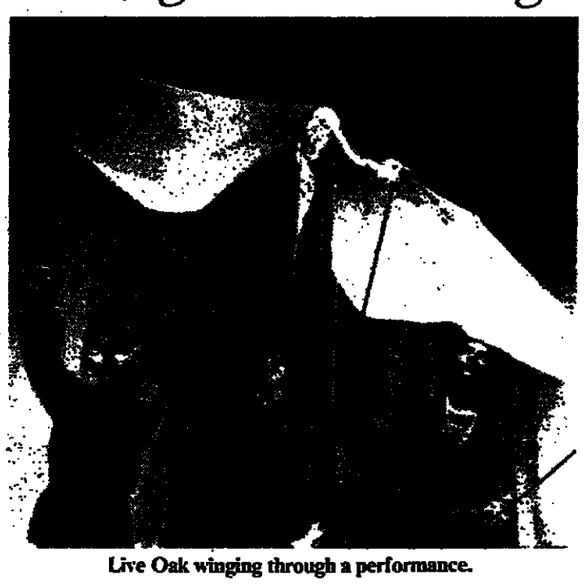
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Music

American Trio Brings Medieval Song Back to Spain

By George Semler Jr.



Live Oak winging through a performance.

BARCELONA (IHT) — John Fleagle, Nancy Knowles and Frank Wallace, collectively known as Live Oak, are bringing old music back to the Romanesque chapels of Catalonia and Castile. Performing compositions that date as far back as the ninth century, the three American medievalists have filled churches with sound and people from Puigcerda on the French border to Pedraza in the Castilian province of Segovia.

"Sometimes I feel a sort of bond with the people who have sung in these places before us," Fleagle said, "almost a mystical communication."

Their audiences have felt it also, overflow publics, standing ovations, throngs of well-wishers, many new friends.

Instruments Quieter

The instruments, many of them made by the performers themselves, are quieter than most modern instruments, the flutes and recorders more dulcet than the modern flute, the vihuela a muted ancestor of the modern concert guitar. The effect of these softer tones, along with the gentle percussion of the tambours and the subtle vocal arrangements, is a hauntingly human sound that takes full advantage of the architecture, the great "spaces" of the Romanesque and Gothic churches.

"We've made a pilgrimage from the Pyrenees to the monastery of Montserrat, near Barcelona," Nancy Knowles spoke slowly, waiting for the sound to rebound from the barrel vaults and horseshoe arches. Her simple gestures, slow Peruvian-accented Spanish, and classically even features captivate the audience. "There are over a thousand medieval chapels, churches and cathedrals in Catalonia, and, well, we didn't sing in *all* of them . . ."

In a recent performance, Barcelona's Capilla de Santa Agueda reverberated with songs from the *Llibre Vermell* ("Red Book" in Catalan). "The Llibre Vermell was a sort of pilgrim's book," explained Frank Wallace, a teacher of classical guitar at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, "which contains music suitable for pilgrims to sing on the way to and after arriving at Montserrat."

The phenomenon of hearing North Americans singing medieval music in Catalan seems irresistible to the standing-room-only crowd. The program begins with a medieval mass, performed *a cappella*.

"The chords are very full. There seems to be much more sound than there should be," said one listener. "It's as if each note amplifies the others within the harmony."

Fleagle (rhymes with bagel) plays the cornetа, a lightly curved wood-and-leather trumpet/recorder that he made. Knowles and Fleagle accompany a song with rebecs (renaissance fiddles), the sound redolent of bluegrass music. Wallace performs a vihuela solo, and sound fills the chapel, echoes and overtones fortifying the delicate vihuela.

The unaccompanied vocal pieces, aided by the "spaces," produce tones seemingly strong enough to have been made by a choir. Cantigas de Santa Maria, Luis de Narvaez, Juan de la Encina: masters from half a dozen centuries ago are heard again in Santa Agueda.

"These were our friends from all over Catalonia this summer," explained Knowles. "Most of them showed up by surprise. One family passed us from town to town, cousin to uncle, and chapel to chapel for almost two weeks, and they all came down for the concert. We've sung in Ripoll, Nuria, Coma de Vaca, Camprodon, the monastery of San Juan de las Abadesas, and Montserrat to name just a few. Everone has been wonderful to us."

Live Oak began as part of Quadrivium, a Boston school of early music founded in 1965 by Marlene Montgomery: "I was looking not necessarily for an institution but for a school of thought, and I think I found one," Fleagle recalled.

"It's been a process of realizing that we needed to understand all that goes into performing," Wallace continued. "I thought it was just enough to practice the guitar. It was Marlene who said 'that's not what it's all about.' A lot of musical training consists of 'get-your-technique-together-and-you'll-be-great' and that's all right. A lot of people need that, maybe we could use a dose of that. But it was Marlene who said that you can be up there and moving your hands well and still not be playing music."

"The way I first perceived it," continued Nancy Knowles (who is also Mrs. Wallace), "she was teaching us to be truly present in the sounds we were making; that sound is vibration and that vibration is revived and transmitted by different bodies: human or wooden, or of stone; and that for the most resonance, that is, the most spiritually moving experience, you need to vibrate bodies. That means relaxing your body. You can vibrate a string with a bow, but if your instrument is wrapped with adhesive tape, it's not going to respond and make a resonance in the same way it would if you removed that adhesive tape and allowed it to vibrate. That's the kind of thing you teach your body, and if you feel a presence in us it's because we're learning how to liberate our bodies so that they also resonate as another resonating chamber along with the instruments."

"It's not merely a matter of relaxation," Fleagle added, "but a question of learning which muscles are necessary to produce which kind of sound, and what kind of muscle tone."

The intellectual and emotional harmony of the trio is evident on and off stage. The sense of balance, variety within unity, a shared aesthetic sensitivity, form part of their impact.

Wallace, intense and unaggressively bearded, comes closest to fulfilling the role of the group's artistic director. "If we were a trapeze act I guess I would be the catcher and Nancy and John the flyers, but we make all our decisions together, naturally. I guess if we had an ax to grind it would be about overtones, the ones created by vibrating bodies and the ones created by the spaces. That was one of the main reasons for our trip, to listen to this kind of music in the old structures. The overtones, the sounds that come back from the high spaces, the barrel vaults and vaulted arches, are an essential part of the experience of the early music . . .

"The overtones are important to us in more than a purely technical sense. If Beethoven may be taken to symbolize the struggle of man, our music, church music, with the overtones, seems to say that man is the servant of God, that man is not trying to make everything, that all we can do is what we can do, that we may point toward the heavens, but we can't bring heaven to earth."

John Fleagle is the most experienced medieval and Renaissance scholar of the three. "We owe a tremendous debt to Marlene and Quadrivium," Fleagle said. "Quadrivium was the medieval equivalent of graduate study. The Trivium in the medieval university system was grammar, rhetoric, and logic, and the Quadrivium consisted of geometry, astronomy, and music . . . music being the highest art to medieval scholars. There was a saying, if I can remember it, that arithmetic is the discrete at rest, astronomy the discrete in motion, geometry the continuous at rest, and music the continuous in motion."

If their Spanish tour is an indication, Live Oak is on the move.

Sharps and Flats

LONDON — Tom Paxton will be at Fairfield Halls Oct. 25; The Boomtown Rats at the Odeon Hammersmith Oct. 25-27; The Spinners at Wembley Oct. 26; Southside Johnny at the Rainbow Oct. 27; White Snake at the Odeon Hammersmith Oct. 28; Leo Sayer at Fairfield Halls Oct. 28, followed by Mary O'Hara the following night; Jake Thackeray at the Half Moon on the 29th and the Undertones at the Rainbow on the 30th. Louis Bellson is at Ronnie Scott's through Oct. 28; Oscar Peterson comes in for one week on the 30th.

READING, England — Gerry Mulligan and his band will be at the Hexagon Oct. 27 at 7 p.m.

ON TOUR — Supertramp is in Oslo Oct. 25 at the Drammenshall; the following night in Stockholm at the Isstadium; the 27th in Goteburg at the Scandinavium and Oct. 30-Nov. 2 in in London at Wembley. Gladys Knight and The Pips, finishing their swing through Europe, will be in Brighton Oct. 29. The Marlboro Country Music Festival, featuring the Osborne Brothers, The Kendalls, Faron Young, Tommy Overstreet and Charly McClain will be in Offenbach, West Germany Oct. 30 at the Stadthalle and the following night in Hamburg at the Congresscentrum. Henry Belafonte is in Frankfurt Oct. 25-27 at the Jahrhunderthalle at 8 and in Geneva on the 29th at the Victoria Hall at 8:30.

PARIS — Lionel Hampton will be at the Olympia Oct. 27 at midnight. Chick Corea and Gary Burton at the Theatre des Champs Elysees Oct. 29 at 8 p.m.; Junior Wells and Buddy Guy at the Mutualite Oct. 25 at 8 p.m. Art Blakey at the Bataclan Oct. 26 at 8; John McLaughlin at the Pavillon de Paris Oct. 29 at 8; Kenny Clarke and his trio close at the Club St. Germain on the 27th and Dorothy Donegan is appearing nightly at the Hotel Meridien.

FRANKFURT — The Celtic Music Festival will be held at the Volksbildungsheim Oct. 30 at 8 p.m. and the Kinks will be at the Jahrhunderthalle Oct. 31, also at 8.

— FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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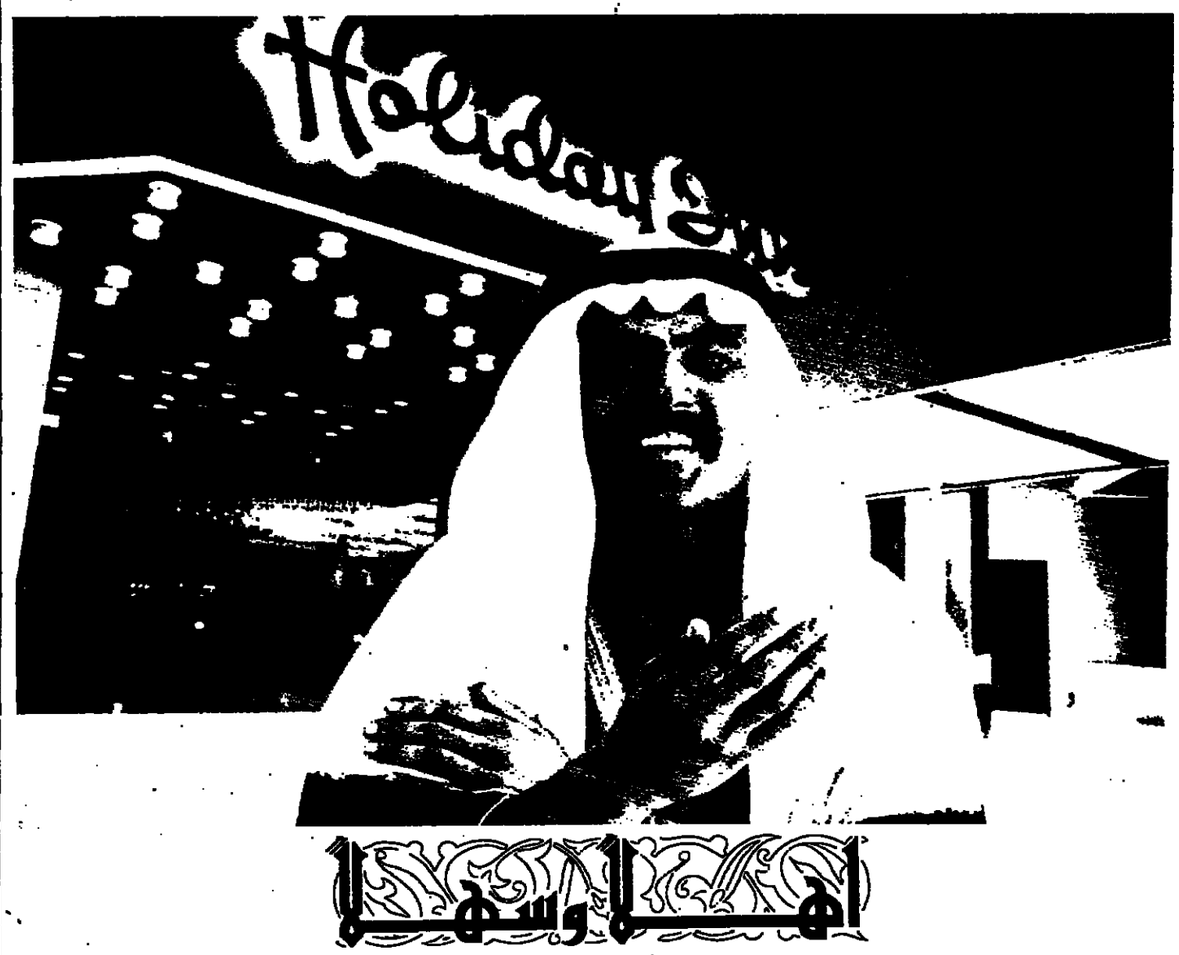
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67⅛	45½	ABrnds 5	8.2	5	153	61⅜	61	61	
32½	22½	ABrd pf1.70	5.8		8	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ⅝
33½	29¼	ABrd pf2.75	9.4		1	29⅝	d29½	29⅝	— ⅛
35⅛	28¾	ABrd pf2.67	8.6		30	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
47⅝	32⅝	ABdcst 1.20	3.0	7	277	40	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅜
16	13¼	ABldM .70	5.1	6	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
41⅛	34¼	AmCan 2.80	8.0	5	86	35½	35	35	— ⅛
22¼	18⅝	ACon pf1.75	9.1		1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
7¼	2⅛	ACentry			52	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
32⅛	23¾	ACyan 1.60	6.1	8	683	27	26	26⅝	+ ⅜
17	8⅝	AmDistl			104	15½	15	15	— ½
27	18	ADT 1.16	6.5	7	32	18	d17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
23½	18⅛	AEIPw 2.18	12.	8	722	18⅛	d18	18¼	— ¼
36¾	27¾	AmExp 1.80	6.0	6	417	30⅜	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
14⅛	8¾	AFamil .60b	6.1	4	77	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
22½	18	AGIBd 2e	11.		61	18¾	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
21¾	15½	AGnCv 1.44	7.6		71	19	19	19	
38⅝	22⅝	AGnIns 1	2.9	5	472	34	33⅞	34	+ ⅜
21⅝	12	AmHoist 1.12	6.1	5	509	18⅝	16½	18⅝	+2¼
29½	24⅝	AHome 1.50	5.7	11	998	26⅝	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
35¾	23⅝	AmHosp .80	2.6	11	250	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅞	AmInvt .40	4.4	6	35	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
36⅝	18	AMI .80	2.8	9	153	29	28	28⅝	+ ¾
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs .07e	1.0	3	566	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
47¼	36	ANatR 3.20	7.6	8	142	42¼	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
31½	19½	ASLFl n.80b	4.0	3	11	20	19⅞	20	
19⅝	10¼	AShip .80a	6.3	41	159	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
58¼	39	AStand 3	6.3	6	840	48	46	48	+1½
10¼	6	ASterl .32	4.6	7	117	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
34½	23½	AmStr .80	2.7	4	106	30	30	30	+ ⅛
59⅝	55½	AmStr pf			2	54⅝	d54⅝	54⅝	— ⅝
64⅜	51⅜	ATT 5	9.7	7	2190	52	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅝
67⅛	54⅛	ATT pf 4	7.4		19	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	
47⅝	39⅛	ATT pf 3.64	9.2		2	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	40⅛	ATT pf 3.74	9.2		2	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	AWatWk .92	7.7	4	27	12	12	12	
13¾	11	AWaS pf1.25	10.		z130	12	12	12	+ ⅜
27	15½	Ameron 1.20	7.2	5	4	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
14¼	9½	AmesD .40b	3.6	4	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
42⅞	27¼	Ametek 1.80	4.8	9	49	37½	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅜
25¼	15⅝	Amfac 1.20	6.0	4	31	20	19⅝	20	
40⅛	29½	AMPInc .76	2.1	11	671	36	35⅜	35⅝	
19½	10⅝	Ampex .05e	.3	9	244	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	AmrepCp		6	14	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
24⅝	14⅛	Amstar 1.35	7.2	7	324	19	17⅝	18¾	+1
7¾	6⅝	Amst pf .68	9.9		13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
43	29¼	Amsted 2	5.9	6	92	33⅞	33⅜	33¾	+ ¼
23½	14¼	Analog s		14	145	18½	18⅛	18¼	— ⅜
18¾	15¼	Anchor s1.20	8.1	4	168	15¾	d14⅞	14⅞	— ⅝
25	18⅝	AnClay 1.12	5.7	6	80	19⅝	19¼	19½	— ⅜
7⅛	5⅛	Angelica .34	5.7	6	16	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
19	8½	Anixter .48	2.7	6	49	15	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅞
33⅜	18⅝	Apache s.40	1.4	11	114	27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ¾
12½	6⅞	ApldDig		7	123	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
28¼	16	ApldDig pf1	5.9		5	17	16	17	+1
11½	5⅛	ApplMg		7	27	8	7⅞	7⅞	
27⅝	17½	Arcata 1.12	5.1	6	34	22	21½	21⅞	— ¼
35	28¾	Arcat pf 2	6.8		1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ½
31¼	24½	Arcat pf2.16	8.3		5	26	25½	26	+1
25⅝	12⅝	ArchrD .20b	.9	11	1086	22⅝	22¼	22¼	
11⅝	5⅛	ArctEn .10e	1.9	9	36	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
21⅜	17⅝	ArizPS 2	11.	7	377	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
111	99⅝	ArlPpf 10.70	11.		z30	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	
15	8¼	ArkBst .60b	7.0	66	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
47⅛	28⅝	ArkLGs 2.20	5.2	9	17	42½	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	ArlenRty			148	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	5¼	Armada		6	21	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	— ⅛
27½	17	Armco 1.50	6.2	5	130	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
35	25⅜	Arm pf 2.10	6.9		5	30⅜	30¼	30¼	
55	44¼	Armr pf4.75	11.		z120	44	d44	44	—1
19	14⅞	ArmCk 1.10	7.8	7	142	15¾	15½	•15½	
44⅜	39½	ArmC pf2.75	9.4		z10	40	40	40	—1
26½	17½	ArmRu 1.20	6.9	4	14	17½	d17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
30¼	7⅞	ArrowE .20r	.8	7	60	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	+ ¼
16½	11¾	Arvin 1	9.1	3	117	11¾	d11	11	— ¾
26¾	21⅛	Arvin pf 2	9.3		32	22	d21½	21½	— ⅜
31⅛	13⅝	Asarco 1	4.0	3	1440	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	
45½	31	AshlOil s 2	5.6	5	94	35¾	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
21½	15⅝	AsdDG 1.50	8.1	7	46	18½	18½	18½	
22⅞	15½	Athlone 1.20	6.9	4	17	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	16¾	AtCyEl 1.84	10.	7	29	18	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
76⅝	49⅛	AtlRich 2.80	3.8	9	847	73⅝	72⅝	73½	+ ⅜
258	167¼	AtlRc pf 3	1.2		1	248	248	248	—10
91	58⅝	AtlRc pf2.80	3.2		8	87	87	87	+ ¼
20⅛	9½	AtlasCp		10	15	15	15	15	
41	27¼	AutoDta .64	1.7	16	31	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ¼
28¼	18½	AvcoCp 1.20	6.3	2	581	19¾	19	19	— ⅜
56	39½	Avco pf 3.20	8.0		3	40⅝	40	40	
71	49	Avco pf 4.20	8.4		29	50½	50	50	—1
21½	12¾	Avery .60	3.3	7	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	
26⅝	13⅝	Avnet .80	4.0	6	169	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
56½	42	Avon 2.80	6.9	10	3397	41¾	d40½	40¾	—1⅜
21¼	7⅞	Aydin		11	19	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
		— B—B—B —							
2⅞	1⅛	BT Mtg		6	1⅞	1¾	1¾		
12½	6⅝	Bache .50a	5.3	6	195	9⅝	9⅜	9½	
52	27	BakrInt .60	1.3	15	562	46⅝	45½	46⅛	+ ⅝
40½	17⅛	BaldwU 1.20	4.2	6	56	30⅜	28½	28⅝	—1⅞
60	28⅝	BldU pf 2.06	4.9		6	44	42⅝	42⅝	—3⅛
28⅝	20⅝	BallCp 1.48	6.2	5	28	22⅝	22⅜	22½	
48⅝	23⅞	BallyMf s.10	.4	18	2046	25½	24	25	+1
26⅝	21½	BaltGE 2.44	11.	6	211	21⅝	d21¼	21½	
50½	43½	Balt pfB4.50	10.		z100	44	d43	43	—1
24⅝	18¼	BanCal .92	4.7	4	16	19¾	19¼	19½	
19½	11¼	Bandag .60	3.8	8	132	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	+ ¼
21⅝	17⅞	BangPnt .80	3.7	4	50	21⅞	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅝
40¼	25	BanP pf 2	7.0		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—1¼
43¼	30⅝	BkNY 2.72	8.5	4	130	32½	32	32⅛	— ⅛
16	12⅞	BkofVa 1.16	8.9	4	58	13	d12⅝	13	+ ⅛
30⅝	23¼	BnkAm 1.32	5.3	6	661	25½	25	25	— ⅜
48⅝	32⅝	BankTr 3.30	8.5	5	199	39	37	39	+1⅜
28	23	BkTr pf2.50	11.		21	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
14	8	Banner .14	1.8	7	84	8¼	d 7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
58¾	21¾	Barber 1.60	2.9	14	59	54½	53⅝	54½	+1
15⅝	10⅜	BardCR .36	3.1	9	119	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
21⅛	15½	BarnGp s.80	4.5	5	10	18	17⅞	17⅞	
23½	14⅝	BarryW s.52	3.0	9	86	17⅝	16¼	17⅜	+1⅛
30⅝	23½	Bausch s 1	3.7	8	1530	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
48⅞	33⅜	BaxtTrv .50	1.2	13	393	43⅜	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅜
10⅝	2⅜	BayColP			65	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
27¾	18¾	BayStG 2	9.2	6	31	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ¾
12½	9⅛	BaykClg .48	4.3	6	19	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
38	25⅝	Bearing .92	3.2	8	18	29	29	29	
25⅛	19¾	BeatFd 1.28	6.0	8	448	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ⅛
53½	41⅝	Beat pf 3.38	8.1		27	42¼	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅞
29⅝	20	Beckm .32	1.2	15	82	26⅝	26	26¼	+ ½
36⅞	28⅝	BectnD .84	2.9	10	98	29⅝	29¼	29¼	
40¼	20	Beech 1	2.7	11	278	36⅜	36	36⅜	+1
12⅝	2⅝	Beker		13	709	9⅝	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
47¾	24⅝	BelcoP s.80	2.1	8	223	39¼	38	39	
30⅝	19¼	Belden 1.60	6.5	4	18	24½	24¼	24½	
9	6¼	BeldnH .36b	5.5	5	10	6½	6½	6½	
22½	14⅝	BellHow .96	5.1	12	168	19¼	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
13⅝	5½	Bellind .20a	2.0	6	54	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	16⅝	BelCd g s1.52			16	16½	d16¼	16¼	— ¼
30½	19½	Bemis 1.40	5.3	4	17	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
45	33½	Bendix 2.56	6.4	6	54	39⅞	39½	39¾	+ ¼
32¼	21⅛	BenfCp 2	7.8	5	382	26¼	25½	25½	— ⅜
26½	21	Benef pf2.50	11.		z30	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
4⅞	2⅝	BengtB		10	264	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
7¼	3¼	BerkeyP		11	229	3½	d 3⅜	3½	+ ¼
29⅝	20½	BestPd .16	.7	8	184	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ¼
25⅝	19⅝	BethStl 1.60	7.5	3	527	21½	21	21¼	
44½	29⅜	BigThr .88	2.3	12	570	39½	37⅜	38	—1⅜
33⅜	14½	Binney .80	4.0	10	34	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	
36½	17⅛	BlsFSL 1.20	4.6	5	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
25¼	15½	BlackDr .68	3.4	10	1178	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
24½	18⅝	BlairJn s 1	5.3	6	48	19¼	18⅞	19	— ⅛
25½	13¼	BlissL 1.10	6.0	5	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
27¼	19⅝	BlckHR 1.60	6.9	9	27	23½	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
29½	18¼	BlueB 1.60	6.7	5	102	24¼	23⅞	24	
14	5⅛	Bluebrd .28	2.1	8	23	13⅝	13½	13½	
6¼	3⅝	BobbieBr		4	56	4⅛	4	4	
51¼	37¼	Boeing s 1	2.4	6	1060	41½	40¼	40⅞	+ ¼
40⅝	23½	BoiseC 1.50	4.6	5	739	32⅞	32¼	32½	+ ¼
28⅛	24⅝	Borden 1.82	7.1	6	223	25⅞	25½	25⅝	
37¼	26	BorgW 2.30	7.4	4	79	31⅜	30¾	31⅛	+ ⅜
8½	4½	Bormns .20	4.3	3	78	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
24⅜	20	BosEd 2.44	12.	6	227	20⅝	20	20¼	
89	75¾	BosE pf8.88	12.		z550	74¾	d72½	72½	—3¼
11¼	9⅛	BosE pr1.17	13.		16	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
14½	11¾	BosE pr1.46	13.		37	11⅞	11⅜	11½	
14½	7⅝	Braniff .44	5.8	9	671	7⅝	d 7½	7⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	20⅛	BraunC .80	2.0	13	84	41	37⅝	41	+ ⅛
29⅝	24½	BrisSt 1.20a	4.8	7	285	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
38¼	30⅝	BristM 1.44	4.5	9	520	32⅛	31⅝	32	+ ¼
35¼	16⅝	BritPet 1.02e	3.2	7	185	32½	32	32¼	— ⅝
19½	13	BrkwGl 1.08	8.3	11	23	13⅛	d12⅞	13	
25	18⅝	BkyUG 2.02	11.	6	108	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
26½	24⅝	BkUG pf2.47	9.8		12	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	14⅞	BwnSh 1	5.0	5	8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	7¼	Brown .30	1.7	6	42	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
28⅝	22½	BwnGp 2	8.2	5	19	24⅜	24⅛	24½	
15⅝	11	BwnFer .60	4.8	8	440	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	
15⅝	10⅝	Brnswk .80	6.9	5	660	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
32⅝	25⅛	Brnsk pf2.40	9.6		48	25⅛	d24⅞	25	— ½
24¼	17½	BrushW s 1	5.6	6	45	18½	18	18	
25	15¼	BucyEr .88	4.8	6	221	18½	18¼	18¼	
6⅛	5⅛	BudgC pf.60	11.		1	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
37¾	22	BuffFo 1.80	6.0	7	19	30	30	30	
14⅝	10	Bundy 1	9.0	5	17	11⅛	11	11⅛	
20	16⅝	BunkrH 1.92	12.		25	16⅛	d16¼	16¼	— ⅝
29⅜	9⅛	BunkR .84	3.7	6	65	23⅛	22¾	23	— ¼
31	18	BnkR pf1.50	6.4		1	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ¼
18½	15⅜	BurlInd 1.40	9.0	6	1432	16	d15½	15½	— ¼
65	35	BurlNo 2.10	4.2	8	231	51	50⅛	50½	+ ¼
7½	5⅝	BrlNo pf .55	9.0		9	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
58¼	36	BrlNo pf2.85	6.2		22	46¼	45⅝	46	+ ½
31¼	17½	Burndy 1	3.6	9	3	27½	27¼	27½	
7½	2⅛	BrnsRL			284	4½	4¼	4¼	
78	64⅝	Burrgh 2.20	3.1	10	703	71⅝	70⅝	70⅝	
25⅜	14	Butlrln s.80	3.8	7	30	21¼	20⅞	21	+ ½
14⅝	6⅞	Buttes		40	55	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ¼
		— C—C—C —							
32¼	27	CBI Ind s		13	20	30½	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
56¾	44⅛	CBS 2.60	5.5	7	382	47⅝	46½	47⅛	+1⅛
10¼	4⅝	CCI		4	85	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
60⅛	29	CIT 2.60	4.5	8	987	57⅝	57⅛	57¼	+ ⅛
13	8⅝	CLC .24	2.7	19	48	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
16	7⅝	CNA Fn		3	201	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
20½	13¼	CNA pf 1.10	6.5		109	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
11⅞	9¼	CNAI 1.08a	11.		50	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
58	47⅜	CPC 3	5.6	7	116	53⅛	52⅝	53¼	+ ⅜
17	14¼	CP Nat 1.64	11.	7	6	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
28½	14⅜	CTS .80	4.6	7	213	18⅝	17½	17½	— ½
50	26⅝	CabotC 1.60	4.2	6	264	38⅝	38¼	38½	— ¼
19	7⅜	Cadence		5	16	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	13¼	Caesars s		40	3164	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
24⅝	13	Calhn .50a	2.6	8	119	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ¼
7¼	2⅜	CamerB		6	176	3⅝	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
27	17	CmRL g s.60	3.0		105	20¼	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
35¾	29⅝	CamSp 1.76	5.9	8	94	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	+ ¼
26	19⅝	CampT 1.08	5.0	8	41	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
34½	18⅝	CdPac g1.40e			564	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ¼
16¼	9	CanalR .64	4.0	19	31	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
24¾	18¼	CapMll n1.16a	5.2	6	17	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
49⅞	36⅜	CapCits .20	.5	10	44	42⅝	42	42⅝	+ ¼
24⅝	18⅝	CapHold .92	4.5	7	164	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
5⅜	3⅛	Caring g.07e			53	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	18¼	Carlisle s.90	3.9	6	44	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ½
8¾	5⅞	CaroFrg .40	5.7	4	37	7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
22⅞	17⅝	CarPw 2.08	11.	6	210	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
28½	23⅜	CarP pf2.67	11.		10	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
35⅝	22⅝	CarTec 1.90	6.3	6	18	30½	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
13	10⅜	CarrGn .98e	8.5		1	11½	11½	11½	
21⅞	16⅝	CarsPir 1.10	6.1	5	8	18	18	18	— ¼
20⅝	13⅝	CartHw 1.10	6.2	7	60	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
34½	24⅝	CartHw pf 2	6.6		1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ½
8¾	6⅜	CartWal .40	5.9	8	50	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	CascNG .88e	8.0	6	26	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
19⅞	14⅝	CastlCk .80b	5.5	8	95	14⅝	d14¼	14½	— ⅜
62⅜	49⅝	CatrpT 2.10	4.2	7	1557	50⅛	49½	49½	— ⅜
17⅛	10⅞	CecoCp .60	5.1	3	48	12½	11¾	11⅞	— ⅝
48⅝	38½	Celanse 3.20	7.8	4	266	41¾	40¾	41	
8¼	3	Cenco		13	163	5¼	5	5	
31⅜	14¼	Centex .25	1.0	10	246	26	25¼	25½	— ¼
16½	13⅜	CenSoW 1.42	11.	6	1028	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
21¼	18	CenHud 2.08	11.	6	27	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
17½	15⅝	CenIlLt 1.70	11.	6	34	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
48	40	CnlLt pf4.50	11.		z100	40½	40½	40½	— ½
29½	24⅝	CnlLt pf2.87	12.		z1040	24⅝	d24	24⅝	
14⅛	12	CenlIPS 1.36	11.	6	114	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
38⅝	18	CenLaE 1.48	4.9	7	305	34⅝	33½	34½	+ ⅝
16	12½	CeMPw 1.52	12.	6	73	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅝	11¼	CenSoya .84	7.4	5	87	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
28¾	23	CenTel 1.84	7.7	7	55	24½	23⅞	24	+ ¼
54⅝	19⅝	CentrDat 1b	2.1	15	593	48⅛	44⅝	47⅝	+3⅝
8⅞	6⅝	CntryTel .60	8.6	6	55	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
19½	14	Crt-teed .90	6.0	11	44	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	
23⅜	15⅛	CessAir .80b	4.4	7	x140	18⅝	17½	18¼	+ ¾
28⅜	19	Chmpln 1.40	5.9	5	1325	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
28¼	19⅝	Chml pf1.20	5.2		5	23⅝	23	23¼	+ ½
13⅝	9	ChamSp .80	7.5	7	213	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
50	4	ChartCo .48	1.2	9	1992	40¼	37⅜	39⅜	+2⅝
45¼	1	ChartCo wt			784	35½	33⅜	34⅝	+1⅜
25½	17¼	ChartCo pf			701	21⅛	19⅞	20½	+1⅛
11	7¼	ChasFd .76e	7.9		18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
43⅜	28⅝	ChasM 2.40	6.8	4	759	35⅝	34⅞	35⅛	+ ¼
14½	8⅞	Chelsea .60b	6.0	3	3	10	10	10	+ ⅛
44⅜	34	ChmNY 3.16	8.8	4	166	36¼	34¼	36	+1⅛
22¾	18½	ChNY pf1.87	10.		47	18½	d18	18½	— ⅜
24⅝	18½	ChesVa s.84	4.5	9	207	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
25⅝	20½	ChesPn 1.08	4.4	9	53	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
34½	24⅝	Chessie 2.32	9.1	5	150	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	5¼	ChiMlw		11	25	11⅝	11¼	11⅛	+ ¼
52½	22	ChiMlw pf			10	28⅝	27½	28⅝	+1⅝
29⅝	23¼	ChiPneT 2	8.5	6	22	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	ChkFull		6	68	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	6⅝	ChrisCft		7	132	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
9⅝	4¼	Christn .40e	6.4	4	36	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
24½	14⅝	Chroma 1.18	5.9	5	128	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	— ⅛
11½	7	Chrysler .20l			1608	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Chrys wt			118	2⅝	2½	2⅜	+ ¼
22⅜	13⅛	Chrys pf2.75	20.		190	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
28⅞	20⅝	ChurCh .60	2.5	9	228	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
30⅜	27⅝	CinBell 2.52	9.0	5	19	28¼	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
21⅛	16½	CinGE 1.96	12.	6	107	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	
43½	37	CinG pf 4	11.		z60	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	
25½	18⅝	CinMil s .65	3.6	7	530	18⅞	d18¼	18¼	— ⅝
26⅝	20½	Citicrp 1.30	6.2	5	946	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
80¼	50⅝	CitiesSv 3.60	4.9	11	246	73½	72⅝	72⅝	— ⅝
2½	1	CitzSoRt		1	68	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
22	12½	CityInv 1.20	7.3	3	325	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
2⅝	1	CityInv wt			11	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
34	21	CityIn pf 2	8.0		51	25	24½	25	+ ½
45	31⅝	ClarkE 2.20	6.1	5	145	36¼	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
32⅝	11⅛	ClarkOil .70	2.7	6	161	26⅞	25⅝	26¼	+ ½
37⅛	25⅝	ClvClf 1.40	4.7	8	60	30⅜	30	30	
19⅝	15½	ClevEl 1.92	12.	7	337	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	7	Clevepk .60	7.7	18	90	7¾	7⅛	7¾	+ ⅛
13⅜	9⅝	Clorox .76	7.4	6	319	10⅜	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
12½	8⅝	CluettPe .60	6.8	5	43	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	9⅝	CluettP pf 1	18.		3	9⅝	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	5	Coachm .30l			93	5	d 4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
30½	12⅝	CstlSGs .40	1.7	6	523	24½	23⅞	23⅞	
30¼	17¾	CstlSG pf1.83	7.5		15	24⅝	23¼	24⅛	+ ⅜
30¼	14	CstlSG pf1.19	5.1		5	23½	23½	23½	—1
7⅜	5½	CocaBtl .44	7.8	7	169	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
46⅛	34	CocaCl 1.96	5.7	11	829	34⅞	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
23	14¼	CldwBk s.80	6.0	5	98	15	d13¼	13⅜	—1½
15⅞	10½	ColeNt .72	5.9	6	5	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	Coleco			77	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	ColgPal 1.08	7.0	7	417	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
10⅞	7⅜	ColAlk .72	9.1	4	47	7⅝	d 7⅝	7⅞	
18⅝	9⅛	CollinF .32	2.7	5	187	11⅞	10¾	11⅜	+ ⅝
29	19	ColPen 1.40	6.7	5	164	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	+ ¼
51½	30½	CollInd 2.50	6.0	5	33	42⅝	42	42	— ¼
40	25⅛	ColGas 2.44	7.7	7	346	32¼	31¼	31½	+1
57¼	52½	ColGs pf5.48	10.		8	52½	52½	52½	— ⅜
27⅛	14⅝	ColuPct .42e	1.7	6	38	25	24⅝	24¾	+ ¼
26⅛	20⅛	ColSOh 2.32	11.	9	96	20⅝	20¼	20½	— ¼
54	37⅝	CmbEn 2.20	4.9	8	78	45½	44¼	44⅞	+ ⅝
15⅝	8½	CmbEq .07l			78	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	CmwE 2.60	12.	7	772	21¼	d20⅝	21	— ⅛
8⅞	7⅜	CmwE wtB			1	6⅞	d 6⅞	6⅞	— ⅝
21⅝	16⅛	CwE pf 1.90	12.		8	16⅛	d16	16	— ⅛
22¼	17	CwE pf 2	12.		3	17⅛	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
27⅝	22⅝	CwE pf 2.37	10.		6	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
30⅝	24⅝	CwE pf 2.87	11.		36	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ⅜
94⅝	83	CwE pf 8.40	10.		2	81½	d81½	81½	—1½
47½	35½	Comsat 2.30	6.4	7	114	36⅛	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
26¼	12⅝	CoPsyc .60	2.6	12	26	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ¼
22¼	17	ComPS 1.88	11.	6	2	17⅝	17	17¼	+ ¼
48⅝	28⅝	Comsgr .28	.8	10	75	33⅝	32¼	33⅛	+ ⅝
17⅝	9⅛	CompSci		11	228	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
42	23½	Cptvsn s		22	220	35⅝	34½	34½	— ⅜
19½	15½	ConAg s 1.16	7.3	5	19	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
33½	21⅛	ConeMl 1.80	6.1	4	26	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
35⅝	16⅛	Congolm 1	3.0	8	580	33⅝	32⅝	33¼	+ ½
39½	32½	ConnGn n1.32	4.0	5	125	33⅝	33	33	— ⅜
27⅛	17	ConnM 2	9.2	17	48	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	+ ⅝
18½	15⅝	CnnNG 1.60	10.	8	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	+ ¼
45½	24½	Conoco 1.90	4.6	6	809	41⅜	40⅝	41⅛	+ ⅜
18¼	12⅝	Conrac .80	5.9		16	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
25	21	ConEd 2.44	11.	5	269	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	
80⅛	69½	ConE pf 6	8.4		7	72	71½	71½	— ½
50⅛	42	ConE pf 5	12.		13	42	d41⅝	41⅝	— ⅝
26⅞	21	ConFds 1.60	6.7	6	144	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ¼
66	54	ConF pf4.50	8.0		14	56½	56½	56½	—2½
28¼	19⅝	CnsFrt 1.30	5.7	4	188	23	22⅞	22⅞	
45	33⅝	CnsNG 3	8.3	5	221	36⅛	36	36	— ¼
113	99	CnG pf10.96	11.		z10	99½	99½	99½	— ½
23⅝	18⅜	ConsPw 2.36	13.	5	448	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	38⅝	CnPw pf4.50	12.		z350	38½	38½	38½	
81	63	CnPw pf7.45	12.		z50	62⅝	d62⅝	62⅝	— ⅜
85½	66	CnPw pf7.72	12.		z40	66	66	66	
82¼	69	CnPw pf7.68	12.		z640	66	d63½	63½	—5½
25	20¼	CnPw pr2.50	12.		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
24¾	18⅞	CnPw pf2.43	13.		30	19¼	19	19	
17½	7¼	ContAir .30e	3.4	3	468	8⅞	8½	8¾	
8½	3⅝	ContCop		8	27	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
12	10	CntC pf 1.25	13.		z40	10	10	10	— ½
27¾	22⅛	CntlCorp 2	8.0	5	383	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	
31⅞	25⅝	CntlGrp 2.40	8.6	6	309	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
24⅝	20	CntlGp pf 2	9.9		114	20¼	d19⅞	20⅛	
49	40	CntlGp pf4.50	11.		66	41½	40½	41½	+ ⅜
30⅝	24	ContIll 1.60	6.6	5	2068	24⅝	24	24⅜	+ ¼
17⅝	14½	ContTel 1.36	9.2	7	191	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
51	28⅝	CtlData .40	.9	7	844	44⅝	43	43⅝	+ ⅜
48½	41	CnDt pf 4.50	11.		z270	42¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
30½	25½	Conwd 1.60	5.7	7	9	28¼	28⅛	28¼	
10⅛	3⅝	CookUn .07e	1.2	10	196	6	5⅞	6	
64⅛	41½	Coopin 1.84	3.3	8	126	56⅞	56¼	56⅜	+ ¼
39¾	31⅝	Coopl pf2.90	8.2		19	35⅜	35¼	35¼	
26¼	14⅝	CoopLab .60	3.0	8	80	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ½
17	10⅝	CoopTR .80	7.4	4	6	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
23½	17¾	Copeind .84	4.4	8	17	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
21	15⅞	Copwd 1.36	7.6	4	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
6	3⅝	Cordura .44	8.4	9	1028	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
18	12⅝	Corelns .58	3.8	6	17	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
65	51	CornG 1.88	3.2	8	110	58¼	57⅝	58	+ ⅜
30⅝	20½	CorrBlk 1.56	5.9	9	35	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
26	16½	Cowles 1	4.7	17	101	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
64⅝	48⅝	CoxBdct .75	1.2	11	15	61⅜	61¼	61¼	— ¼
13½	7¼	Craig .25	3.3	27	13	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
36⅞	23	Crane 1.40b	4.6	6	44	30½	30	30½	+ ¼
12	6⅝	CreditF .44	6.0	4	86	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
35⅝	24	CrockN 2	7.1	3	98	28⅝	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
53	37	CrckN pf 3	7.1		1	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ½
27¼	22⅝	CrckN pf2.18	9.5		38	23¼	23	23	— ½
18⅛	12⅝	CrmpK 1.04	7.3	5	5	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
33⅜	19⅜	CrouHl 1.38	4.9	9	47	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞	— ½
35¼	26½	CrwnCk		6	20	29⅝	29½	29½	
43⅛	29⅝	CrwZel 2.10	5.8	6	160	37	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
60⅜	32	CrumF 2.52	5.3	5	64	47⅞	46⅝	47⅝	+ ⅜
15¾	7⅝	Culbro .60	8.0		69	7⅝	d 7½	7½	— ⅜
39⅞	29⅝	CumEn 2.80	6.0	4	46	30⅛	29⅝	30	
13	8⅝	CunnDrg .32	3.2	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
11¾	9⅝	CurrInc 1.10	12.	4	71	9⅝	d 8⅝	9⅝	— ¼
20⅛	11⅞	CurtW .80	5.0	7	87	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ¼
29⅝	17½	Cyclps .88	4.3	3	20	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝	+ ⅛
		— D—D—D —							
12⅛	7⅝	DPF		3	41	7¾	7½	7⅝	
7⅛	4½	Damon .20	3.8	66	44	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
20	9½	DanRiv 1	6.2	4	310	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ½
30⅝	25⅝	DanaCo 1.52	5.7	5	107	26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ⅞
23¾	15	Daniel .26b	1.6	8	18	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
49⅞	34½	DartInd 1.80	4.2	8	687	43	42⅝	43	+ ⅞
49¼	34½	Dart pf 2	4.7		7	42⅝	42½	42½	+ ⅛
74½	52¼	DataGen		12	217	62	61¼	61½	+ ¼
48⅝	25⅝	DataTer .30	.7	13	360	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ⅜
89½	48	Datapnt		14	225	81¼	79½	80⅜	+1⅛
18½	13⅝	Dayco .56b	4.1	3	21	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
44⅞	33¼	DaytHd 1.80	2.0	6	163	40½	40	40	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅝	DaytPL 1.74	12.	8	79	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅜
41½	30¼	Deere 1.60	4.5	7	717	36⅛	35½	35⅝	
14⅝	12	DelmP 1.38	12.	6	126	12⅛	d11⅝	11⅞	— ⅜
47⅞	36½	DeltaA 1.20	3.2	5	319	38⅛	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅝	Deltec 2.50c		24	4	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Deltona		13	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	16⅛	DenMf s 1	5.8	6	27	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ¾
27⅝	17⅞	Dennys .88	5.1	6	119	17⅝	d17⅛	17½	— ¼
20	13⅜	Dentsply .88	5.2	11	34	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	10	DeSoto 1	9.1	8	27	11	10⅝	11	
15⅞	13	DetEd 1.60	12.	7	501	13⅛	13	13	
68½	59	DetE pf5.50	9.2		1	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	— ½
93	80	DetE pf9.32	12.		z100	79	d79	79	—1
80	62	DetE pf7.68	12.		z10	62	62	62	—1½
77⅝	60	DetE pf7.45	12.		z100	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
77	60⅝	DetE pf7.36	12.		z100	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	
27	21⅝	DE pfF 2.75	13.		23	22	d21⅝	22	+ ⅜
27	22¼	DE pfB 2.75	13.		26	22¼	d21⅝	21⅝	— ½
22⅝	18	DetE pr2.28	13.		12	18¼	d17⅝	18	
25⅝	16	Dexter 1	4.6	8	43	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
14⅞	8⅛	DiGior .56	6.4	5	88	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
24	21⅛	DiGior pf2.25	11.		1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
26½	15½	DialCp 1.20	7.1	5	38	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ¼
43⅛	30	Dialnt 2.20b	6.1	7	42	36	35½	35⅝	+ ⅝
27½	19	DiamS 1.60	6.7	7	475	24¼	24	24	
30½	16⅝	Diebold .70	2.7	10	85	26⅝	26¼	26¼	
66⅝	44⅝	DigitalEq		14	1570	61⅝	59⅝	60½	+ ⅞
14⅛	7	Dillingm .60	5.6	4	71	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
27¼	20½	Dillngm pf2	8.5		2	23½	23⅝	23½	—1
23¼	16⅝	Dillon s 1.08	6.2	9	32	17⅝	17¼	17½	
44½	33	Disney .48	1.3	11	365	37½	36⅝	36⅝	
6	1⅞	DivrsIdln		9	66	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	DivrsMtg			102	4	4	4	
19¼	12	DrPeppr .68	5.7	10	1168	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
27	14	Documat		7	61	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
47⅞	34⅝	DmeM g s.50	1.3		119	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	DonLJ .14	3.6	11	22	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
30⅝	25½	Donnly 1	3.8	9	236	27	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
20	11	Dorsey .75	5.0	5	18	15⅝	15	15	— ¼
60⅝	39½	Dover 1.72	3.1	9	20	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	24⅝	DowCh 1.60	5.7	7	1355	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
40	31¼	DowJn 1.44	4.0	11	118	36⅝	36⅛	36½	— ⅛
35⅛	23⅝	Dravo 1.28	4.9	7	65	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
57½	35	Dressr 1.10	2.2	9	735	50¼	49⅝	49⅝	
17¼	14¼	DrexB 1.60	11.		14	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
20⅝	10	Dreyfs .85e	5.0	7	18	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
45⅞	37½	duPont s 2	5.2	6	531	39⅝	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
46	40	duPnt pf3.50	8.8		5	40	40	40	
59½	48¼	duPnt pf4.50	9.4		4	48⅝	d48	48	— ¼
20⅝	16½	DukeP 1.80	11.	6	452	17	16⅝	16⅝	
82	68½	Duke pf6.75	9.7		1	69½	69½	69½	+ ¼
99⅝	79	Duke pf 8.70	11.		z110	79	d78	78	—1
93	75⅝	Duke pf8.20	11.		z300	77½	76⅛	77½	+1½
88	69½	Duke pf7.80	11.		z130	70	70	70	
28⅝	24¾	Duke pf2.69	11.		16	25½	24⅞	25½	+ ⅜
40⅝	30⅝	DunBr 1.76	4.7	12	225	37½	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
17⅛	14½	DuqLt 1.80	13.	11	140	14⅛	d14	14	— ⅛
25	19	Duq pfA2.10	12.		z240	19	d18	18	—1
23½	17⅝	Duq prK2.10	13.		29	17⅝	d16⅝	16⅝	—1¼
25¼	19½	Duq pr 2.31	12.		z120	19½	19½	19½	
27⅞	23¼	Duq pr 2.75	12.		z900	24½	23⅝	23⅞	+ ½
11⅝	6	DutchB .16	1.9		5	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	DynAm .10a	2.0	6	44	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		— E—E—E —							
40⅝	24⅛	EG&G .60	1.7	12	67	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅞	EMI .19l		75	493	3	2⅞	3	
27½	22⅝	E Sys s 1	4.3	9	9	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
25⅝	19	EagleP .88	4.0	7	169	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
21⅝	16⅝	Easco 1.20	7.5	5	24	16½	d16	16	— ½
11	6⅞	EastAir		4	867	6⅝	d 6¼	6¼	— ⅛
25½	20½	EsAir pf2.69	13.		25	20⅝	d20⅛	20½	
24	13	EastGF .92	5.5	7	572	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ¼
16¼	13	EastUtl 1.60	12.	8	20	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
66⅞	49⅝	EsKod 2.40	4.8	8	1582	50⅝	49⅞	50⅛	
29⅝	25¼	Eaton s 1.72	6.8	5	60	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
21½	14⅝	Echlin .44	2.5	12	130	18⅛	17½	17½	— ⅛
30¼	23½	EckrdJk 1	3.9	10	89	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
35	24¾	EdisBr 1.32	5.1	6	135	26½	25⅞	26	
19⅞	13½	Edwrd .60a	4.2	4	19	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅜
22¼	13⅝	ElPaso 1.32	7.4	6	535	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
24⅜	19½	EPG dpf2.35	12.		42	19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
12⅛	8¼	ElcorCp .24	2.7	6	31	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
8⅞	5⅝	ElecAssc		9	43	6½	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
28	15⅝	EDS 1	4.5	12	14	22¼	21⅞	22	+ ¼
5⅝	3	ElMeMg		5	193	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
26⅝	17½	Elgin 1.60	8.5	6	34	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
7⅞	3½	Elixir		18	770	6½	5	5⅛	— ½
39	32½	EmrsEl 1.44	4.4	10	149	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	EmryA 1	4.9	11	133	20⅝	19⅞	20¼	+ ¼
41¼	29⅛	Emhart 2.40	8.0	5	283	30⅛	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅛	EmpDs 1.44	12.	7	38	11⅝	11½	11¾	+ ⅜
5⅝	5	EmpD pf.50	10.		z100	5	5	5	
49¼	24¼	EngMC 1.98	4.7	5	411	41⅞	41½	41⅜	+ ⅜
21	13⅜	EnnisB s.56	3.9	6	2	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
27⅞	16¾	Ensrch 1.56	6.4	9	184	24¼	24⅛	24¼	
18⅛	13⅞	Entex s .80	5.6	7	91	14⅜	14	14¼	
23⅝	15⅝	Envriec 1	6.7	12	48	15⅝	d15	15	—1
24½	20⅝	Equifx 2.20	11.	7	7	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	9	Equimk .96	10.	5	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	19⅝	Eqmk pf2.31	12.		13	19⅝	d19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
23½	17⅜	EquitG s1.64	8.2	5	75	20	19¾	20	+ ½
20⅝	15	EqtLf 2	13.	8	44	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
32	23⅝	Esmrk 1.84	7.1	6	119	26	25⅝	26	
23⅝	8½	Esquire .70	4.1	5	25	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
14⅛	10⅝	EssexCh .70	6.4	5	22	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
30½	9⅝	Estrlin .80	3.7	7	115	22¼	20⅝	21⅞	+ ⅝
30	19⅝	Ethyl 1.35	5.5	5	60	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	16	EvanP 1.60a	7.4	5	147	21⅜	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
14½	12	Evan pf1.40	12.		8	12	d11⅜	11⅝	— ¼
38	23½	ExCelO 1.90	6.1	6	31	31½	31¼	31¼	
18¾	15⅝	Exclsr 1.77e	11.		5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
61¼	47½	Exxon 4	7.1	7	2654	56⅝	55	56	+ ⅛
		— F—F—F —							
29½	22	FMC 1.40	5.9	5	72	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
39	31½	FMC pf 2.25	7.0		49	32¼	31⅞	32	— ¼
18⅞	7⅝	Fabrge .40	5.0	7	166	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
8	4⅝	FabriCtr .28	5.6	4	6	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅝	FacetEnt		86	13	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
36	25	Fairchd s 1	3.2	5	100	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	
11¾	8⅝	FairmIF .76	7.0	10	18	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅜
15⅝	9	FamDir .40	3.5	6	14	11⅝	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
16	11⅛	FrWstFn		4	4	12½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
5	3⅛	FarahMf			27	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	3½	Fedders			148	3⅝	3½	3½	
46⅛	31⅛	FedCo 2.40	6.5	5	19	37	36½	37	+ ⅜
39⅝	21	FedExpr		11	132	33½	32½	33¼	
20¼	15⅝	FdMog s1.08	6.4	5	68	17	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
19⅝	15	FedNM 1.28	8.1	5	628	16	15⅝	15⅝	
31	18½	FedPB .90	3.4	25	91	26½	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
37½	22½	FPap pf1.20	3.8		10	31⅝	31½	31½	— ⅜
17⅞	12⅝	FdSignl s.80	5.6	6	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
34½	28	FedDSt 1.70	6.1	7	222	28⅛	d27⅝	28	— ¼
29⅝	18⅛	Ferro 1.20	5.9	5	294	20⅞	20⅛	20½	— ⅜
13½	7	FidFin .60	7.3	3	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
34½	29½	FidUnl 2.80	9.0	5	17	31	30⅞	31	— ⅛
37⅝	22⅝	Fidcst 1.40a	5.4	4	8	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
18½	9	Filmwy .20b	1.8	7	316	11¼	10½	10⅞	+ ¼
11	6⅝	Filmwy pf			7	7	7	7	+ ¼
19	10	FinCpA .50	3.9	4	10	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
19½	11⅝	FinSBar 1	7.1	4	53	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
45½	21¼	FinlFed 1.40	5.1	5	174	27½	27	27⅛	— ⅜
13⅝	9	Firestn .60	6.8		516	9¼	d 8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	14	FtChrt .80	5.7	4	572	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
22⅛	14⅝	FstChic 1.20	8.0	5	301	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
40⅝	31½	FtBnTx 1.56	4.4	7	25	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
42¼	31¼	FtInBn 1.40	4.2	7	55	34	33⅜	33⅞	— ⅜
22⅝	8	FstMiss .40	2.2	18	293	18½	18	18⅛	+ ½
33½	25	FstNBo 2.20	7.8	4	105	28⅝	27½	28⅛	— ⅛
25¼	20⅝	FNStBn 2.20	11.	5	21	20⅝	d20½	20½	— ⅛
15⅝	9¼	FstPa. 1.32	13.	7	719	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	FstPa wt			43	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	FtPaMtg			14	1½	1½	1½	
19½	10½	FtUnRt 1.20	8.6	14	28	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	FtVaBk .50	7.7	5	51	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
28⅝	22½	FtWisc 1.88	7.4	5	24	25½	25⅜	25½	
29⅝	19⅝	FischM 1.40	6.0	6	12	23⅝	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
15½	7⅝	FishFds .60	7.6		40	8	7⅝	7⅞	
23	13¼	FishrSci .52	2.8	6	146	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+1
12⅝	7	FleetEnt .52	6.7	6	326	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
18⅝	15½	Fleming 1	6.2	7	13	16¼	16	16¼	
19⅝	12⅝	FlexIV .80	6.3	4	66	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
15	12⅝	Flexi pf 1.61	14.		59	12⅛	d11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
63	38¼	FlaECst		4	4	48½	48½	48½	
28⅞	24⅛	FlaPL 2.40	9.8	6	224	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
32⅞	26⅝	FlaPow 2.76	10.	7	147	26⅝	d26½	26⅝	— ⅛
40¼	20⅝	FlaStl 1.80	5.5	4	4	33	32⅝	32⅝	
46	34½	Fluor s 1	2.2	12	523	45⅝	43⅝	45⅛	+1⅜
23	16¼	FooteC 1.70	7.7	7	42	22	21½	22	+ ⅜
45⅞	36½	FordM 4	11.	3	1249	37⅞	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅜
30⅞	17⅛	ForMK 1.56	5.8	6	213	27⅛	26¼	26⅞	+ ½
49	27¾	FMK pf1.80	4.1		6	43½	43⅛	43½	
13½	11⅛	FtDear 1.24	12.		157	11⅛	d10½	10½	— ⅜
47¼	35½	FrtHow 1.32	3.3	9	41	40⅜	40½	40½	
26⅝	18⅛	FosWh s .64	3.4	7	128	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
14⅛	5⅛	Fotomat .25l		20	136	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
40¼	24⅛	FourPha		11	73	34¼	33⅜	33⅜	— ¼
13¼	8¼	FoxStaP .68	8.1	5	39	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
44⅝	29⅝	Foxboro 1.20	3.3	10	33	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅛	FrankM .30	4.2	4	257	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
50⅝	30	FrptMn s1.20	3.0	10	361	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	+ ⅝
18½	10	Frigtrn .30	3.0	9	108	10⅛	d 9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
40	25⅝	Fruehf 2.40	8.8	4	128	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+ ½
15⅛	7½	Fuqua .44	3.7	3	264	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ¼
14⅞	12¼	Fuqa pf1.25	9.9		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
		— G—G—G —							
13¼	9⅝	GAF .68	7.2	5	x217	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅝	GAF pf 1.20	8.5		x54	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
46	23⅝	GATX 2	6.1	5	415	33⅝	32½	33	+ ⅜
39⅝	12⅛	GCA .20	.7	19	413	30⅝	29⅜	30⅜	+ ¼
14⅝	6⅜	GDV		3	85	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	GF Eqp		9	1	4	4	4	
23¼	12¼	GK Tec 1.10	5.7	5	118	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	20	GK pf 1.94	8.3		16	23½	23	23½	+ ½
33⅛	23⅝	GamSk 1.50	6.1	4	38	24¼	24¼	24½	
49⅝	39½	Gannett 1.76	4.0	12	119	44⅝	44	44½	+ ½
13½	6⅝	GapStr .38	5.4	4	38	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
26½	15⅝	GarfInk 1.24	8.0	5	16	15⅝	15½	15½	
16¼	12⅝	GasSvc 1.28	8.4	6	39	15⅝	15	15⅛	
9⅝	6	Gateway .60	6.8	4	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
47¼	23⅝	GearhtO .32	.8	19	144	40	39⅜	39⅝	+ ¼
37⅝	23	Geico 1	3.3	9	72	30½	30	30⅛	— ⅛
14	9⅝	GAInv 1.22e	10.		13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
64⅝	29¼	GnAmO .60b	1.1	25	361	55½	54½	55	+ ¼
17⅝	14	GnBcsh .80	5.5	4	14	14½	14⅝	14½	
17½	6¼	GnCore s		15	136	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+ ½
25⅛	17¾	GCInm s.68	3.7	7	143	18⅞	17⅞	18⅝	+ ⅜
48½	27¼	GDyns 1.20	2.8	7	521	43⅝	42½	42⅝	+1
60⅝	50	GDyn pf4.25	7.7		2	55	55	55	+ ¼
55⅜	45½	GenEl 2.80	6.0	8	1408	47⅝	46⅝	47	
37	28¼	GnFds 2	5.9	7	265	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅜
47	21⅝	GnGth 1.56e	4.2	27	401	37⅝	34⅝	37	+1⅞
23¼	9⅛	GnHost .70	4.0	8	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
47⅝	22½	GnInst .80	2.1	8	275	38⅝	38⅛	38⅜	+ ½
46	31	GnInstr pf 3	7.8		4	39	38⅜	38½	— ⅛
15½	10¼	GenMed .44	3.6	9	157	12½	12¼	12¼	
30⅜	23½	GnMills 1.32	5.4	8	625	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛
65⅝	53⅛	GMot 6.30e	11.	4	1581	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	
48⅝	39⅝	GMot pf3.75	9.6		1	39¼	d39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
65	52⅝	GMot pf 5	9.5		5	52⅝	d52½	52⅝	— ⅜
18⅛	9⅝	GnPort .80	6.2	4	79	13⅛	13	13	
18⅝	8⅛	GPU 1.40e	17.	4	848	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
14	5	GnRefr		57	42	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
37⅛	24⅝	GnSignl 1	3.1	9	363	32	31⅝	32	
11	6⅞	GnSteel .40b	4.8	7	49	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
30⅝	26⅝	GTE 2.72	10.	6	823	26⅝	d26⅜	26½	— ⅛
27⅝	21⅛	GTE pf 2.48	12.		13	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
14¼	11⅞	GTFl pf1.25	11.		z100	11	d11	11	— ⅜
14½	12½	GTFl pf1.30	10.		z200	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
27	19	GTire 1.50	7.4	5	137	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+
5⅝	3⅝	Genesco		15	80	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
24	18	Genst g s1.20			9	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+
26⅝	21	GenuPt s.88	3.7	11	250	24	23⅝	23⅞	
30⅝	24	GaPac 1.10	4.4	8	1410	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	
34⅝	20⅛	GaPw pf2.56	12.		127	21	d20⅛	20⅛	
25⅞	20	GaPw pf2.52	13.		23	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	
27⅛	22⅝	GaPw pf2.75	12.		25	22¼	d22¼	22¼	
84⅜	66	GaPw pf7.80	12.		z100	65	d64	64	
77¼	63⅛	GaPw pf7.72	12.		z110	63¼	63¼	63¼	
44	21¼	Geosrc .80	2.1	11	51	37⅞	36¼	37⅝	
32⅝	23¼	GerbPd 1.62	7.0	7	95	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	
70	33	Getty 1.40	2.2	12	704	64	63⅝	63⅝	
11⅝	6¾	GiantPC .60	8.3	9	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	
16⅝	10	GibrFn .60	5.9	4	109	10⅛	10	10⅛	
24½	12⅝	GidLew 1	5.1	4	308	19⅝	19	19	
17¼	12	GiffHil s.92	6.5	4	21	14½	14¼	14¼	
28	23⅝	Gillette 1.72	7.0	7	516	25	24⅝	24½	
11½	6¼	GinosInc .20	1.8	7	204	11¼	11	11	
25⅝	14	GleasW .80	4.0	5	18	20⅛	20	20	
28⅝	10⅝	GlobMar .20	.9	8	261	22½	21⅞	22	
17	10⅝	GldWFn .50	3.8	4	67	13⅛	12⅝	13	
24	16⅝	Gdrich 1.44	7.7	4	72	18⅝	18½	18½	
18⅝	13⅝	Goodyr 1.30	9.4	6	499	14	13⅝	13⅝	
28	16⅝	GordJw .60	2.7	5	134	22⅛	21⅞	22	
30	22⅝	Gould 1.72	7.1	8	239	24¼	24	24	
41¼	25⅝	Grace 2.05	5.9	8	412	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
39	31	Graingr .92	2.7	10	80	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+
14⅛	10⅝	Granitvl 1	9.4		31	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+
17⅛	10⅜	GrayDr .80	8.0	7	139	10⅛	d10	10	
10⅝	5	GtAtPc			60	8	7⅝	7⅝	
32¼	22⅝	GtLkInt .68	2.7	4	22	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
27⅛	21⅝	GNIrn 2.25e	8.8	9	4	25¾	25½	25⅝	
40⅝	29⅝	GtNoNk 1.40	4.1	6	627	38⅝	32⅝ (?)	34⅝ (?)	
27⅝	16⅝	GtWFin s.84	4.1	5	859	20⅝	19	20⅛	
16⅝	11	Greyh 1.04	8.7	7	597	12⅛	11⅞	12	
2⅝	5-16	Greyhnd wt			225	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
10½	7⅝	GrowG .44b	5.2	5	28	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅞	3½	GthRty			6	4½	4⅞	4⅞	
21⅛	14⅝	Grumm 1.20	7.2	10	13	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
22	20	Grum pf2.80	14.		20	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
12⅞	10	Guardin s.32	3.1	5	18	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
18⅛	11¼	GlfWstn .75	5.3	3	524	14½	14	14¼	+
86	55⅝	GlfW pf 3.87	5.5		2	70	70	70	
38¼	28⅝	GlfW pf 2.50	8.1		13	31⅜	30⅞	31	
35⅝	22¼	GulfOil 2.25	7.1	5	1870	32⅝	31	31⅝	
23⅝	8½	GulfRes .32	1.7	10	322	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
29	14½	GulfR pf1.30	5.4		12	24½	24	24⅛	+
27	15¾	GulfR pf1.60	7.0		20	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	
13⅝	11¼	GlfStUt 1.36	12.	7	209	11½	d11⅛	11⅛	

(Continued on Page 10)

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October 24, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	14⅛-14⅜	8-8⅛	2 5/16-7/16	14⅛-14⅜	12⅛-12⅝
2 M.	15⅛-15⅜	8⅛-8⅜	2⅜-2½	14⅞-15	12⅞-13
3 M.	15½-15⅝	8½-8⅝	3 3/16-5/16	14⅞-15⅛	13⅛-13⅜
6 M.	15⅜-15½	8⅝-8⅞	3 9/16-11/16	14½-14⅝	13⅛-13⅜
1 Y.	14 7/16-14 9/16	8 5/16-8 7/16	3 7/16-9/16	14-14¼	13½-13⅞

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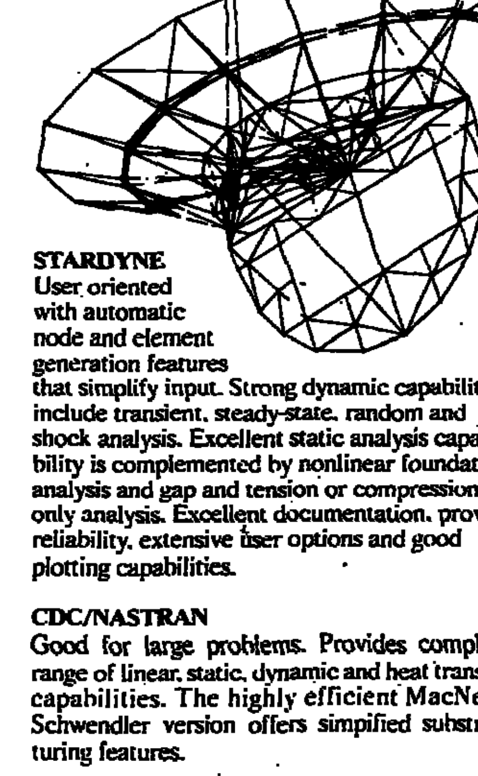
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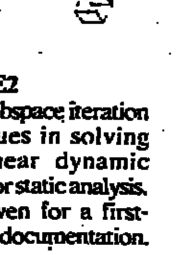
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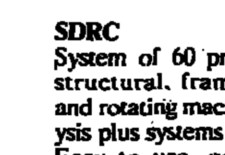
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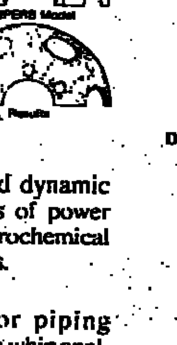
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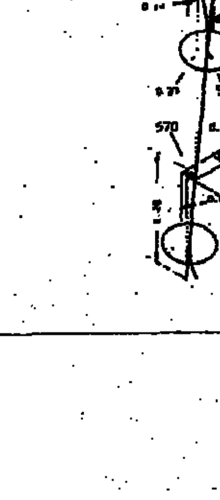




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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 9 Thursday, October 25, 1979

U.S. Plans Offering in W. Germany

From Agency Dispatches

SHINGTON, Oct. 24 — The
d States will borrow up to
billion Deutsche marks
gh securities sales of up to two
n DM each in early November
n January. The news was si-
neously announced by the
ury here and the Bundesbank
ankfurt.

e securities, which will provide
United States with funds that
be used for dollar-support op-
ns, are to be offered exclusive-
residents of West Germany
gh the Bundesbank.

e Treasury earlier had bor-
2.5 billion DM in February
.04 billion DM last December
rt of the U.S. effort to support
ollar.

Bonds Preferred

sident Carter said last Nov. 1,
he announced a multi-billion-
support package, that the
d States would be prepared to
w up to about $10 billion in
Germany, Switzerland and Ja-
o mobilize currency for dollar-
rt operations.

ere still have been no so-called
Carter bonds sold in Japan. The borrowings so far have been made only in West Germany and Switzerland.

While no other details were immediately available, banking sources in Frankfurt were quoted by AP-Dow Jones as saying the United States would offer bonds rather than notes as it had done before.

Last December, the United States sold three-year notes carrying a coupon of 6.3 percent and four-year notes carrying a coupon of 6.7 percent. In February, this was repeated with the three-year paper carrying a coupon of 5.95 percent and the four-year notes 6.2 percent.

West German banks, which at the time did not have any trouble absorbing the issues, complained later that the operation had limited their credit volume. Lendings against notes count as credits for which ceilings are set under West German bank credit regulations.

Banks' Reaction

While banks were rather liquid during the previous U.S. transactions, currently they are not.

The West German Banking Federation said today that it does not oppose U.S. plans to borrow funds, but said it would vigorously oppose any issue of notes. This would amount to drawing credit against notes as collateral, the federation said.

The federation stressed that banks need marketable paper, such as bonds, at market-conforming conditions.

Frankfurt market sources said that in current conditions, the U.S. paper would have to carry a coupon of at least 8¼ percent. A recent 1.2-billion-DM, 10-year issue of the federal government bearing a coupon of 7¾ percent is now yielding around 8.3 percent following the general weakness of the capital market.

Sterling Eases Despite Aid; Dollar Lower, Gold Gains

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ) — Sterling eased today despite at least two rounds of intervention by the Bank of England.

The dollar, meanwhile, lost ground against all other major currencies, except sterling, in what dealers said was very confused trading following the announcement of another "Carter Bond" offering.

On the bullion market, gold gained $10.50 an ounce to $395.

After trading erratically throughout the day in the wake of yesterday's surprise news that Britain ended exchange controls, sterling ended at $2.1105, up from its $2.1085 closing in New York yesterday but off from its closing here yesterday of $2.1130.

One dealer said that the Bank of England intervened when the pound slipped to its intra-day low of $2.0960, pushing it back above the $2.10 level. Another dealer said the central bank had intervened with sterling trading at the $2.1050 level. In any case, as one dealer said, "with regard to the pound, nobody knows whether to stick or shift."

The dollar ended trading at 1.8045 Deutsche marks, off from 1.8080 DM yesterday, after trading as low as 1.7995 DM. Dealers said the mark had strengthened partly on what were considered by many to be favorable West German trade figures released during the session.

The dollar firmed following the late afternoon announcement that Washington was planning another so-called Carter bond issue.

Moving in tandem with the market, the Swiss franc also gained against the dollar, which closed at 1.6575 Swiss francs compared with 1.6745 francs yesterday.

The dollar fell to 234.55 yen from 235.32 yen yesterday, to 4.2245 French francs from 4.2382 and to $Can.1.1837 from $1.1867.

Although the price of gold rallied, dealers said trading was very quiet and the thin trading tended to magnify price movements. One dealer said that the first day of the Britain's new rule to let its citizens trade privately in gold had "no impact" on the market.

No Rush by Britons

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ) — The surprising abolition of U.K. exchange controls did not generate any rush to buy U.S. equities today. Trading in U.S. securities here was very light and prices were mixed.

"The public was just stunned by the complete abolition of controls," a broker at First Boston said. "It's going to take some weeks for the meaning of our new-found freedom to sink in," he added.

News and Notes

Xerox is expanding its computer-services network into the Netherlands and Britain. The computer-services business, which was established in 1970 and showed its first profit in 1976, is growing 25 to 30 percent a year and had revenues of $50 million last year, the company says. Xerox also says it expects international revenues — which rose 21.1 percent in the third quarter — to continue to grow at a faster rate than domestic revenues, which were up 16.3 percent in the latest quarter.

* * *

Toyota Motor won an order from Iraq for 46,820 passenger cars and small trucks which industry sources valued at about $200 million. The Japanese company was competing with Nissan Motor, Daimler-Benz, Fiat and other automakers for the order from the Iraqi Automobile Import Corp.

* * *

Arlen Realty, the financially troubled real estate developer that built New York City's Olympic Tower in 1974, has sold its 50-percent interest in the Fifth Avenue building to a subsidiary of the Onassis interests for an undisclosed amount of cash. Arlen chairman Arthur Cohen says the sale was part of the concern's negotiations to restructure its debt. Some financial sources say it is likely that the sale's proceeds would go not to Arlen but directly to the banks in settlement of part of its $350 million in institutional debt. Arlen, only a few years ago the largest U.S. real estate developer, had a loss of $129 million in its last fiscal year, has severely cut its overhead costs and is seeking to exchange certain of its properties to satisfy its debt. Last March, it sold its Korvettes subsidiary to Agache-Willot, the French textile and retail concern.

* * *

Source Perrier, the French mineral water and soft drink concern, expects net consolidated earnings for the latest fiscal year to be double the 44.6 million francs earned in the year ended Sept. 30, 1978. Perrier says the sharp improvement reflected the "very rapid" growth of sales both in France and abroad. U.S. sales more than tripled for the fiscal year in volume terms to 106 million bottles.

* * *

Shareholders approved the merger of Norway's Christiania Bank Kreditkasse and Andresens bank. The combined company will have equity capital of 465 million kroner (about $93 million) and assets of almost 17 billion kroner. Kreditkassen will then about match the size of Norway's present largest commercial bank, Den Norske Creditbank. Andresens shareholders will get 11 Class B shares in Kreditkassen for 10 Andresens shares.

Big Board Posts Narrow Advance

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (Reuters) — Takeover speculation and a firmer tone for oil stocks lent added weight to a technical recovery today and New York Stock Exchange prices posted a narrow gain in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 1.53 to the year's low set yesterday and closed at 808.36. Advances led declines 763 to 698 and turnover slowed to 31.71 million shares.

The market showed its best gains about midafternoon following news Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker urged banks to use care in setting interest rates. He did not mention yesterday's increase in the bank prime rate to a record 15 percent. Mr. Volcker also repeated a request that banks avoid financing essentially speculative transactions. Analysts said that comment had a cooling effect on trading in some of the takeover stocks.

After the market closed, the Treasury announced in Washington that it will raise $1.4 billion in new cash next week through the sale of 3½-year notes, 10-year notes and 30-year bonds. Treasury undersecretary Anthony Solomon said the sales will be part of the government's plans to borrow $13.5 billion in new cash during the quarter. He estimates the Treasury will need to raise $19 billion to $22 billion in the January-March quarter.

Yesterday, the Treasury sold two-year notes at a record 12⅛ percent, a startling 2½ percentage points higher than the previous record set only three weeks ago.

Three-month Treasury bills, which traded yesterday at a record 13.15 percent, ended today at 12.77 percent bid.

Among the NYSE actives, Texaco, Exxon and Mesa Petroleum gained. Mobil rose and after the market closed reported a sharp increase in quarterly earnings. But Cities Service lost ⅛ and Sun Co. ¼. Both reported sharply higher third-quarter profits.

Active Avon Products lost 1¼ despite reporting improved September quarter results yesterday. A block of 119,300 shares moved at 40¾.

Kaiser Steel lost three to 36. Yesterday it said it is holding talks with Nippon Kokan of Japan for the sale of a substantial portion of its operations.

OKC Corp., ahead 4¾ at one point during the session, ended with a loss of ⅜ at 36. It repeated Fri-

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 8)

U.S. Consumers More Confident

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ) — The Conference Board's index of U.S. consumer confidence turned upward in September, its first increase this year. But the business-research organization indicated the gain may be short-lived.

The board said its 1969-71-based index rose to 76.5 last month, up about 12 points from August. The buying plans index rose nearly 20 points to 117.9.

The gains were attributed largely to an easing of gasoline-supply anxieties and to recent improvement in the employment situation. But Fabien Linden, director of consumer economics at the Conference Board, said the Federal Reserve Board's actions to tighten money and check inflation "will most likely quiet the economy and dampen the consumer's spirits in the months ahead."

News Analysis

Oil Firms' Profit Increases Weakening Anti-Tax Stand

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (NYT) — While only a handful of oil companies have released third-quarter earnings thus far, it is already clear that profits in the latest quarter will surpass the startling increases that riled the public earlier this year.

Analysts who closely follow the industry say the current increases are surprisingly large. The recurring surges in income, they say, suggest that the upward swing that began in the first quarter will continue quite a bit longer than was expected.

If so, that would weaken the companies' argument that such surges merely offset their slumps and result, over the long haul, in overall profits in line with those of industry in general. The companies have leaned heavily on this rationale in their campaign against President Carter's proposed tax on the industry's "windfall profits."

"Windfall tax, here we come," Dillard Spriggs, president of Petroleum Analysis Ltd., said after hearing that Exxon's third-quarter earnings had surged nearly 120 percent. Like other analysts, he had thought Exxon's profits would start to taper by now. "But that was before world prices kept going up," he said. "Now, you've got to expect that everybody is going to do pretty well."

Analysts now say that the continued strength in earnings might indicate that a fundamental change is under way in the oil business worldwide. Such a change could keep market forces from moderating these gains as readily as in the past.

It is already apparent, analysts note, that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has managed to keep the oil market tight despite having almost doubled world prices in less than a year.

And now, they say, there are signs that OPEC may succeed in coordinating production cutbacks to prevent a recurrence of the glut of oil that followed the runup in prices during 1973. It was that glut that held petroleum prices and profits — in check until this year.

If the cartel is indeed moving into a new phase of control, the analysts contended that a windfall-profits tax would make both political and economic sense even from the industry's point of view.

Public Backlash

Otherwise, they warned, the public backlash against high oil earnings might be so vehement that Washington would be forced to reverse the trend away from oil price controls. A growing number of energy experts, in and out of the government, say it was mainly those controls that got the United States into its current energy predicament in the first place.

"It's been mind-boggling," said Robert LeVine, E.F. Hutton's oil analyst. "After the first-quarter reports, we cautioned investors that this kind of thing was not sustainable, that it was a bubble. We said the same thing after the second-quarter reports. And here we have these big third-quarter results. Now I believe we're going to see these profit levels for a while."

The third quarter of 1978 was a relatively poor one for the industry, muddying comparisons with this year's figures. But Mr. LeVine noted that the profits reported so far not only have been high but also have exceeded the expectations of analysts who keep their earnings estimates very current.

He and others also said they now see no reason to expect anything different in the fourth quarter. And with OPEC almost certain to put through another big price increase by the end of the year — and to adjust output to take up any resulting slack in demand — analysts said profits in the first three months of 1980 might exceed this year's first-quarter results by a big margin.

UAW Seeking Spot on Chrysler Board

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 — As contract negotiations near tomorrow's noon deadline, the United Automobile Workers union has asked that workers be represented on Chrysler's board of directors. It is believed to be the first such serious request by a large U.S. union.

Chrysler, meanwhile, is actively considering alternative marketing strategies that, if adopted, could reduce the range of models it plans to offer in the 1980s. And the U.S. Treasury has dropped its $750-million ceiling on aid to Chrysler, according the UAW president Douglas Fraser.

No major U.S. corporation is known to have workers on its board, although worker participation in management affairs has become common in Europe. The UAW made the same proposal in Chrysler negotiations in 1976, but it was not seriously pursued. After those talks were over, Mr. Fraser, then a UAW vice president in charge of the union's Chrysler department, said that he had found no enthusiasm for the demand even among top union bargainers.

In addition to its demand for board representation, the union is asking for establishment of worker committees throughout the company which would have "equal authority with management" in making decisions on such matters as plant closings and location, product planning, capital spending, pricing, and health and safety issues.

Separately, an analysis of Chrysler's cash needs prepared by Booz Allen & Hamilton, an outside consultant, indicates that Chrysler is currently studying the possibility of becoming less than a full-line automaker in coming years. The report, released by the company yesterday, says its board is to evaluate such contingency plans by "early 1980."

In the past, Chrysler's top management has maintained that the No. 3 automaker could not survive as a limited-line producer. The Booz Allen report does not take direct issue with that argument, but it does leave the door open to a whole new approach by urging that a "detailed study of alternative capital expenditure and product strategies should be conducted" in the next few months. The report says Chrysler is already in the midst of such a study.

Treasury Intentions

The report also indicated that Chrysler's projected cash flow may be optimistic and suggests the aid it needs from the federal government may be double its current $750-million proposal (IHT, Oct. 23).

However, Mr. Fraser, who had just returned from a meeting in Washington with Vice President Walter Mondale and Treasury Secretary William Miller, said that "the Treasury Department will not be going in with any specific amount when it introduces legislation to aid Chrysler."

Chrysler had originally asked for $1.2 billion in federal loan guarantees but scaled that back under pressure from Mr. Miller.

German Trade Surplus Nearly Doubled in Month

ANKFURT, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ)
est Germany's trade surplus
ed to 1.9 billion Deutsche
in September from 976 mil-
DM in August but was off
the year-earlier's 4.72 billion
the government reported to-

the first nine months this
the surplus shrunk by 36.7
nt from a year earlier to
3 billion DM, a sign econo-
say is positive.

economists point out that de-
the narrowing surplus, ex-
rather than shrinking, are
ng at an accelerated pace.
rowth in export volume in the
ine months was an estimated
cent from a year earlier, the
ics office said, nearly double
price-adjusted 4.5-percent
in exports recorded in the
ine months of 1978.

expanding exports indicate
Germany is holding and
lening its foreign markets, the
omists said. Moreover, they
d, the vigorous West German
nd for imports was a stimulus
economies of the country's
ng partners.

Oil Prices

ne economist said the narrower
lus so far this year was due
ly to the inflation of the value
ports resulting from higher oil
s. In September, the import-
index was up 17.4 percent
a year earlier, a rise blamed
ly on oil and petroleum-prod-
rice increases. This compares with the 18-percent rise in imports in the first nine months to 211 billion DM.

Economists agreed that the September figures for the current account, showing a preliminary deficit of 2.4 billion DM, narrowed from the August deficit of 2.91 billion DM, confirmed predictions that the current account was tending toward a deficit for 1980, if not this year.

The experts said that the factors behind this deficit could also be seen as a sign of West German economic vigor. With the trade part of the current account registering a surplus of 18.4

Tokyo Stock Prices In Sharp Decline

TOKYO, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ) — Prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange today posted their sharpest drop since 1974 with the Nikkei Dow index off 145.42 points at 6,225.71 in active trading.

Analysts attributed the decline to yesterday's drop on Wall Street and news that the outstanding balance of margin debt on three major Japanese stock markets increased sharply for the third straight week to a new high. They noted that an interest-rate rise, which would hurt margin traders, is expected.

The Dow's decline was the largest since the 156.79-point fall Dec. 10, 1974, shortly after the oil shock. It was the ninth sharpest fall for a single day in Tokyo Stock Exchange history.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Kellogg

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	449.0	445.8
Profits	44.68	40.71
Per Share	0.58	0.53
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1.400.	1.300.
Profits	133.92	119.96
Per Share	1.75	1.57

Kidde (Walter)

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	597.5	490.9
Profits	23.02	18.95
Per Share	2.17	1.69
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1.700.	1.350.
Profits	60.95	48.30
Per Share	5.64	4.28

Kroger *

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	2.800.	2.400.
Profits	25.98	23.51
Per Share	0.94	0.86
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	6.800.	5.800.
Profits	72.89	54.50
Per Share	2.66	2.00

** 1978 results restated to reflect two-for-one stock split in April, 1979.*

LTV Corp.

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	2.030.	1.300.
Profits	33.1	3.8
Per share	1.12	0.22
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	6.040.	3.870.
Profits	113.9	30.8
Per share	3.93	1.98

Lockheed *

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1.000.	850.0
Profits	1.1	10.60
Per Share	—	0.63
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	3.000.	2.500.
Profits	22.80	38.40
Per Share	1.30	2.43

** Share figures after preferred dividends and provision for their redemption value.*

Marathon Oil

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1.900.	1.200.
Profits	79.7	50.5
Per Share	1.31	0.83
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	5.000.	3.600.
Profits	269.0	151.3
Per Share	4.44	2.50

Middle South Utilities

9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1.350.	1.250.
Profits	146.15	134.56
Per Share	1.73	1.79
12 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1.720.	1.590.
Profits	197.02	173.13
Per Share	2.39	2.36

Missouri Pacific

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	458.5	385.6
Profits	32.22	29.72
Per Share	2.08	2.08
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1.430.	1.210.
Profits	103.32	87.26
Per Share	6.70	6.22

Mobil *

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	12.100.	9.200.
Profits	595.0	258.0
Per share	2.80	1.22
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	33.200.	26.700.
Profits	1.436.0	792.0
Per share	6.77	3.74

** 1978 per share adjusted for recent two-for-one stock split.*

Norton Simon

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	730.23	646.08
Profits	32.58	29.31
Per share	0.66	0.59

Polaroid

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	348.2	341.7
Profits	23.1 loss	34.4
Per Share	—	1.04
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	934.8	902.1
Profits	7.29	75.0
Per Share	0.22	2.28

Procter & Gamble

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	2.660.	2.290.
Profits	185.7	166.9
Per Share	2.25	2.02

Standard Oil (Ohio)

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	2.100.	1.300.
Profits	366.2	125.7
Per Share	3.03	1.06
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	5.600.	3.700.
Profits	735.1	285.7
Per Share	6.10	2.59

Sterling Drug

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	398.8	342.7
Profits	36.6	27.0
Per share	0.61	0.45

Sun Co.

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	2.610.	1.900.
Profits	174.30	105.40
Per Share	3.19	1.97.
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	7.490.	5.480.
Profits	453.10	290.80
Per Share	8.36	5.44

Xerox

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1.760.	1.510.
Profits	137.7	122.7
Per Share	1.71	1.52
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	5.040.	4.340.
Profits	424.3	356.0
Per Share	5.27	4.42

ada

MacMillan Bloedel

Year	1979	1978
ts	27.8	28.8
hare	1.24	1.30
nths	1979	1978
nue	1.640.	1.500.
ts	118.3	72.9
hare	5.37 3.25	

ed States

American Petrofina

Year	1979	1978
nue	427.8	299.6
ts	37.88	4.90
hare	3.54	0.46
nths	1979	1978
nue	1.130.	845.2
ts	65.48	11.96
hare	6.12	1.12

Anheuser-Busch Companies

Year	1979	1978
nue	724.7	649.5
ts	40.17	38.52
hare	0.89	0.85
nths	1979	1978
nue	2.080.	1.710.
ts	100.64	92.15
hare	2.23	2.04

Cities Service

Year	1979	1978
nue	1.620.	1.140.
ts	86.1	52.6
hare	3.11	1.91
nths	1979	1978
nue	4.520.	3.480.
ts	241.3	148.3
hare	8.71	5.36

Cummins Engine

Year	1979	1978
nue	405.3	382.4
ts	11.79	12.59
hare	1.39	1.49
nths	1979	1978
nue	1.310.	1.100.
ts	42.34	47.64
hare	5.00	5.64

Dart Industries *

Year	1979	1978
nue	566.2	326.5
ts	32.4	27.1
hare	1.31	1.09
nths	1979	1978
nue	1.800.	1.300.
ts	108.5	94.3
hare	4.44	3.85

978 results restated.

General Foods

Quar	1979	1978
nue	1.380.	1.290.
its	74.87	49.49
hare	1.50	0.99
irst Half	1979	1978
nue	2.870.	2.640.
its	143.74	106.29
hare	2.88	2.13

Gulf & Western Ind. *

Quar	1979	1978
nue	1.390.	1.210.
its	60.68	57.58
Share	1.28	1.14
r	1979	1978
nue	5.290.	4.310.
its	227.43	180.51
Share	4.62	3.53

Four figures indicative.

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National Bank of Abu Dhabi
Société Centrale de Banque

Agent

Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement
(B.A.I.I.)

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27¼	12½	GulfUtd 1	4.5	10	770	23	21½	22	+ ⅛
14¾	6	Gulton .50	4.7	6	14	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
		— H—H—H —							
6¼	2¾	HMW		5	26	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
25½	21½	HackWs 2	9.0	7	4	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Holoca		3	25	5	4⅞	5	
29¾	22	HallFB 1.34	5.3	9	112	25¼	25	25½	+ ½
84⅝	58¾	Hallibt 1.80	2.4	11	534	75⅝	74½	75⅛	+ ⅜
24⅞	17½	HamrP 1.40	7.5	5	56	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	12¼	HanJS 1.51e	12.		29	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
20¼	15½	HanJI 1.84a	12.		27	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
18	10½	Hndlmn 1	8.8	5	69	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
31½	14¾	HandyH .60	2.4	12	70	24¾	24	24½	+ ½
41¼	28⅞	Hanna 1.80	5.1	6	49	35⅜	35	35¼	+ ⅛
41¼	26⅞	HarBrJ 1.44	4.8	8	43	29⅜	28⅞	29⅞	+ ⅜
15⅜	8¼	Hardees .24	2.1	5	70	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
26	11⅜	Harnishf 1	5.1	29	49	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
32¼	15⅜	Harrah .50	1.8	12	331	27¾	26¼	27½	+ ⅝
34¾	23⅜	HarrBk 2	8.3	5	47	24	d23¾	24	+ ⅛
33½	25½	Harris .72	2.5	12	89	29⅜	28½	29⅜	+1
33⅛	28	Harsco 1.80	6.2	6	8	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	
15⅜	10	HartSM .88	8.7	4	139	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
25	16¼	HarteHk .56	2.6	11	4	21⅝	21⅞	21⅞	
13	7	HartfZd .40b	5.6	4	42	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
16¾	13½	Hattse 1.50	11.	9	26	13¼	d13¼	13½	— ¼
27½	23½	HwllEl 2.44	10.	7	5	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	11½	HayesA 1.28	11.	194	73	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	
18⅛	10¼	Hazeltn .60	3.8	7	12	16	16	16	
23⅝	16¼	HeathTec s		4	78	17½	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
19	8½	Hecks .30	2.1	7	36	14⅝	14	14	+ ⅛
24	4⅞	HeclaM		7	184	17⅜	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
28	21¼	HellmB s1a	4.4	8	52	23	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
42⅝	34½	HeinzH 2.20	5.8	8	319	37¾	37½	37¾	
10⅛	6⅛	HeleneC		12	30	6⅛	d 6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
34	16	Hellrint 1.20	6.6	6	883	18⅝	17¾	18¼	+ ⅜
38¼	32⅛	HelmrP s.36	1.0	14	171	35	34½	35	+ ¼
8½	7⅛	HemInc .66e	8.4		2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
22¾	14½	Herculs 1.10	5.9	5	893	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
25⅝	17⅜	Hershy 1.40	6.0	7	51	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+ ⅜
11⅛	7	Hesston			44	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
17	14⅜	Hestn pf1.60	11.		17	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅜
31⅞	25⅝	Heublin 1.52	5.6	9	946	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
60⅝	46⅜	HewltPk s.40	.8	16	860	54¾	53⅝	53⅞	—1⅜
11⅛	5½	HghVlt .12	1.5	10	46	8⅝	8	8½	
38½	25¼	Hillenbd 1.08	3.4	6	24	32½	32	32	— ⅜
35⅝	22	Hilton 1	3.5	8	332	28⅝	28	28¼	+ ½
25	15⅝	Hobart 1.20	6.7	7	83	18	17⅜	18	
22⅞	15¼	Holiday .66	3.9	8	675	16⅞	16¼	16¾	+ ⅜
23⅜	15	HollyS			30	19½	18⅜	19½	+ ⅜
10⅛	8⅜	HmeG pf1.10	12.		37	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
43⅛	29	Homst 1.20a	3.5	8	367	35⅛	34½	34¾	+ ¼
82⅞	59⅛	Honwll 2.60	3.6	7	858	72½	71⅞	71⅞	— ⅜
23½	16½	HoovU 1.24	7.4	5	24	16⅝	16⅝	16¾	+ ¼
11½	2⅛	Horizon		8	105	5⅝	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
37¼	24⅞	HospCp .50	1.5	12	128	34⅞	34¼	34⅝	— ½
19¾	13	HostIntl .60	3.3	6	1296	18⅝	17⅞	18⅜	+1
36⅛	25⅛	HougM 1.40	4.9	6	5	28½	28⅜	28½	
6¾	4⅛	HousFb .20	5.0	11	76	4⅛	d 4	4	— ⅛
22	16⅞	HoushF 1.55	8.7	5	178	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
48⅛	38⅞	HouF pf2.37	6.0		10	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅛
33½	28¼	HouF pf2.50	9.3		18	28	d27	27	—1¼
31⅜	26¼	HousIn 2.36	8.9	5	483	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
36	19¾	HousNG 1.10	3.8	8	218	29⅝	29	29¼	
23¾	9	HowdJn .44	2.2	13	2356	20⅝	19½	20⅜	+1⅛
19¾	15⅝	Hubbrd 1.72	11.	9	21	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
24½	16½	HudMn g.30e			11	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
21	8¼	Huffy .77	4.3	6	25	18⅝	17¾	18	+ ⅜
50	39½	HughsTl s.84	1.9	12	511	45⅝	43⅞	43⅞	—1⅛
36⅝	14¼	Human .75	2.5	11	182	29¾	28⅝	29⅝	+1
23⅝	20⅛	Huma pf2.50	12.		44	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
17⅝	11	HuntCh .40	3.6	8	50	11⅝	11	11	— ½
21½	13½	HuttEF .80	4.7	4	43	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
15½	9⅝	Huyck .72	6.3	8	5	11⅛	11½	11½	+ ⅛
		— I—I—I —							
30⅞	22½	IC Ind 1.84	7.3	5	63	25⅝	25	25¼	+ ⅜
47	38½	IC In pf 3.50	9.2		73	38⅝	d38	38¼	— ¼
8	3½	ICN			408	3⅝	d 3⅝	3½	
49⅞	36	INACp 3	7.0	5	191	43	42⅝	43	+ ⅛
26¼	23	INA pf 1.90	8.3		1	23	23	23	— ½
17¼	14⅜	INAIn 1.48	12.		18	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛
15⅜	9⅝	IU Int .95	7.9	55	212	12⅛	12	12	—
23	15⅜	IUInt pf1.25	6.7		18	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	13⅛	IUInt pf1.36	8.8		4	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
24⅝	22¼	IdahoP 2.40	11.	9	62	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
27½	18⅝	IdealB 1.60	7.5	5	179	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
7	4	IdealT			25	5	4⅞	4⅞	
23⅝	19⅛	IllPowr 2.28	12.	7	160	19¾	d19	19⅛	— ⅛
24½	20⅞	IlPow pf2.21	11.		z60	20¼	d20¼	20¼	— ⅜
27	20	IlPow pf2.35	12.		z100	20¼	20¼	20¼	
51½	42	IlPow pf4.47	11.		z10	40	d40	40	—2
29½	20⅛	ITW 1	4.2	7	27	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	15	ImplCp 1.20	6.0	4	48	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
24	14⅜	INCO .40a	2.1	22	312	19	18⅝	18⅝	
8⅛	5¼	IncCap			7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
10⅛	9	IncCC 1.10e	12.		1	9	9	9	
80½	65¼	IndiM pf7.76	13.		z100	62	d62	62	—3¼
109½	99	IndiM pf 12	12.		z50	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
22½	17⅝	IndiM pf2.15	12.		3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
23¼	18⅝	IndiM pf2.25	12.		17	18⅛	d18	18⅛	— ½
30⅜	25	IndiGas 2.40	9.4	5	16	26⅜	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅝
24	21⅛	IndiPL 2.12	10.	7	48	21⅜	d21	21¼	
21⅛	15⅞	IndiNat 1.44	8.2	5	6	17½	17½	17½	
29⅝	11⅞	Inexco .14	.6	20	302	24⅛	23	23⅞	+ ⅜
59¼	44⅛	IngerR 3.16	6.4	7	390	49⅝	49⅛	49½	— ⅛
38½	30	IngR pf2.35	7.8		1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
16⅞	11⅝	IngrTec .54	3.9	8	11	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
40⅞	31½	InldStl 2.80a	8.7	4	657	32¼	31⅞	32⅛	
14⅝	11½	Insilco .94b	7.7	5	79	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	InstInvTr			20	1¼	d 1⅛	1¼	
32¾	13⅛	Integon .44a	1.9	9	116	23⅝	22½	23⅛	+ ⅝
21⅛	16⅞	ItcpSe 1.92a	11.		39	17⅜	d16¾	17⅜	+ ½
42⅝	34	Interco 2.40	6.4	6	36	37⅞	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅜
32	24⅞	IntDiv&1.1e		5	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
29½	21⅛	Intrlk 2.20	9.1	10	23	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
14⅞	10¼	IntAlum .60	5.3	6	54	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
80	61⅛	IBM s 3.44	5.5	12	5985	63⅛	62⅜	62½	— ¼
25⅝	18½	IntFlav .80	4.3	12	381	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
45½	31¾	IntHarv 2.50	7.1	4	716	35⅝	35	35	— ¼
61½	34	IntMin 3	5.7	7	699	53⅛	52¼	53	+1¼
43½	39½	IntMinr pf 4	10.		1	39½	39½	39½	
23⅝	17	IntMult 1.20	6.6	6	21	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
47⅝	35⅜	IntPapr 2.20	5.9	4	553	37¾	36⅞	37¼	+ ¼
28⅜	8¼	IntRectf .32	1.6	8	87	19¾	19⅛	19⅝	+ ½
30⅞	24⅜	IntTT 2.20	8.8	5	847	25	24⅝	25	
55½	45⅛	IntTT pfH 4	8.9		2	45	d45	45	— ⅛
51	41⅛	IntTT pfJ 4	9.6		2	41½	41½	41½	
50	40	IntTT pfK 4	9.9		28	40⅝	40	40⅛	— ⅛
56½	47⅛	IntTT pfO 5	11.		1	47	d47	47	— ⅛
38¼	30⅝	IntTT pf2.25	7.2		3	31¼	31	31¼	+ ¼
53¼	44	IntTT pf4.50	10.		8	43¾	d43¼	43⅛	— ¼
21⅞	15	Intrpce 1.30	7.4	4	32	17⅞	17½	17⅞	
40	27⅜	IntpGp 1.60b	5.7	7	8	28⅜	28¼	28¼	— ¼
15⅜	13½	IntstPw 1.50	11.	7	41	13¾	d13⅛	13½	
26⅞	17⅜	IowaBf s.52	2.6	6	69	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
16	13	IowaEl 1.50	11.	6	17	13¼	13	13⅛	
21⅛	18	IowllG 2	11.	6	57	18¼	d17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
26	21⅞	IowaPL 2.52	12.	6	28	22	d21⅛	21⅛	— ½
23⅜	19¼	IowaPS 2.04	10.	5	31	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
7¼	4⅛	IpcoHp .12	2.5	15	54	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
38½	28½	IrvgBk 2.44	7.7	4	78	32⅛	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
34	14	ItekCp		12	259	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	+ ¼
28¾	5⅛	ItelCp .36t			413	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
14⅛	6	Itel pf .72k			100	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
		— J—J—J —							
27½	19⅛	JmesF 1.40	6.4	9	4	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅛	Jamsw .08b	.9	4	12	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
18½	14¼	Jantzen 1	6.5	6	4	15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
13⅛	9	JaanF 1.53e	17.		338	8⅞	d 8⅝	8⅞	— ⅜
38	29	JeffPil 1.20	3.9	8	292	31½	30¼	31	+ ½
44	29¼	JerCpf 4	13.		z30	30	30	30	— ½
84⅛	59	JerCpf 8.12	14.		z200	60⅛	60	60	—1
63⅛	58	JerCpf 8	13.		z20	60	60	60	
117	95⅛	JerCpf 13.50	14.		z200	100	100	100	
107	84	JerCpf 11	13.		z10	84	84	84	..
23½	16	JerCpf 2.18	14.		9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
27	19	JewelC 1.68	7.0	6	32	24½	24	24	— ¼
6⅞	2⅝	Jewelcor		12	32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29⅛	22⅛	JhnMan 1.92	8.5	5	178	22½	d22	22½	+ ¼
64⅝	54⅛	JnMn pf5.40	9.6		11	56	56	56	
78⅝	64⅛	JohnJn 2	3.1	13	748	65½	65	65	+ ¼
9½	5½	JohnEF		16	38	7	6⅞	7	
31⅞	21⅞	JohnCn 1.10	4.5	6	103	25¼	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅜
39¾	28¼	JohnCpf 2	6.5		8	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅝
16¼	9	JonLgn .60	6.4	8	31	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
50	41	JonLgpf 5	13.		z410	41	d40	40	—1
34⅜	27⅞	Jorgen 1.50	5.1	5	13	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
21½	16¼	Jostens 1	5.4	8	28	18½	18½	18½	
36	27½	JoyMfg 1.72	6.3	7	217	28	d27⅞	27⅞	— ⅝
		— K—K—K —							
28⅝	22¼	K mart .84	3.4	8	679	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	16⅜	KaisrAl 1.20	6.5	4	306	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
29⅝	18⅝	KaisCe 1.40	7.0	4	61	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
23⅝	16¼	KaiCpf 1.37	8.2		1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
46	17⅝	KaisrSt 1.50	4.1		2583	40⅛	36	36⅝	—3⅝
9¼	6½	KaneMll .28	3.5	5	25	8	8	8	
20¼	12¼	Kaneb .80	4.6	9	229	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
27⅛	22⅞	KCtyPL 2.66	12.	6	157	23⅛	d22½	23	+ ⅛
33¼	17½	KCSoln 1.10	4.4	5	84	25¼	24¾	25	+ ⅛
19¾	15⅝	KanGE 1.90	12.	9	75	15½	d15	15½	
23⅞	18⅛	KanNb 1.48	7.7	7	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
21	15⅛	KanPLt 1.96	11.	7	57	17⅛	17	17⅛	
26	19½	KaPL pf2.32	12.		13	20¼	20	20	+ ½
25¼	19½	KaPL pf2.23	12.		5	19¼	d18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
11¼	5⅝	Katylnd		3	72	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
28⅞	16¾	Katy pf 1.46	7.0		3	21	20¾	21	
13⅜	5⅝	KaufBr .24	3.0	6	345	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
17	14⅜	Kauf pf 1.50	11.		3	14¼	d14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
20⅝	11	Keene .60	3.5	5	117	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
16⅞	6¾	Keller .30	3.2	6	32	9½	9	9¼	+ ⅛
21⅝	17	Kellogg 1.32	7.4	9	118	18	17⅝	17⅝	
15½	9¼	Kellwd .80	8.8	12	44	9⅛	d 9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
31⅜	10	KenilRty .20e	.7	275	138	27⅜	26⅜	27½	+1
47⅝	29⅜	Kenmtl 1.32	3.2	7	11	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ⅛
30⅝	19	Kennct 1.20	5.1	16	274	24⅝	23¾	23¾	— ½
21⅞	17¾	KyUtil 2.04	11.	7	17	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	9	KerrGls .44	4.9	5	86	9¼	d 8¾	9	— ⅛
19½	16⅛	KerrG pf1.70	10.		2	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
66½	41¼	KerrM 1.55	2.7	10	418	58	57	57⅝	+ ¼
17¼	9½	KeysCon		28	16	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	
25⅛	17	Keyslnt s.48	2.1	13	29	23	22⅝	22⅝	—1⅜
39⅝	27⅝	KiddeW 1.60	4.7	5	89	33⅞	32⅞	33⅞	+1⅜
51½	41½	Kidde prB 4	8.9		6	45	45	45	— ¾
51¼	42¼	Kidde pfC 4	8.8		2	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
30	20	Kidde pr1.64	6.4		4	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
48½	39⅝	KimbCl 2.88	7.2	6	318	40½	39⅝	40¼	+ ⅝
14½	11⅛	KingDSt .90	6.9	6	89	13⅛	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
24	16	Kirsch 1.32	8.3	5	10	16¼	16	16	— ¼
26⅞	20⅝	KnigtRd .70	3.1	8	178	23½	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
27⅜	14½	Koehrin 1.10	4.9	5	73	22¼	20½	22¼	+1⅜
33⅛	19⅝	Kolmor .64	2.4	8	35	26¼	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅜
27⅜	17⅜	Koopers 1.20	5.0	7	105	24	23½	24	+ ½
50⅛	43	Kraft 3	6.5	6	221	46½	46⅛	46⅛	
13½	7½	Kroehlr			13	7⅝	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
27	18⅞	Kroger s1.36	6.2	6	401	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
32⅝	24½	Kubota .58e	2.0	20	2	29	28½	29	— ⅛
16¼	9⅝	Kuhlm .80a	8.4	5	19	10	d 9½	9½	— ½
15	9	Kysor .88	7.8	3	34	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	
		— L—L—L —							
11⅞	5⅝	LFE .06r	.7	8	21	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
18	14⅛	LITCO 1	5.9	8	5	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
10⅞	5⅝	LTV		2	1297	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅜
16	9¼	LTVA .32t	2.5		1	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
10⅛	6½	LTV pf i			2	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
30⅞	21⅜	LTV pf 2.60	11.		98	24	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅜
12¼	8	LQuint 1.08t	12.	12	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	17⅝	LacGas 1.86	9.3	5	10	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
19½	14¼	LamsSe s.80	5.3	5	49	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜
22½	12	LaneBry 1	7.9	6	64	13¼	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
42¼	22½	Lanier .50	1.3	13	29	37⅜	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅜
15	8⅝	LawtCh .60	6.0	11	66	10⅛	9⅞	10	
23⅞	14½	LearSg 1.04	5.7	4	216	18⅜	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
57⅜	36	LearS pf2.25	5.1		1	44	44	44	+1½
24½	18⅛	LswTr s1.20	5.6	6	6	21⅛	21	21¼	
25	19½	LeeEnt .72	3.5	10	19	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	— ½
31¼	18	Leesona 1.16	5.2	5	20	22⅜	22⅛	22½	+ ½
15⅝	10½	LegPlat n.44	4.1	4	12	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
2⅝	1¼	LehValInd		6	178	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
22½	15¼	LVIn pf			2	15½	d15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
13	9¼	Lehmn 1.33e	12.		x107	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
23⅞	13⅜	Lennar s.08t	.6	5	183	14⅛	d13½	14	
30	23½	Lenox 1.30	5.4	7	19	24⅜	24	24	— ⅜
9	6⅜	LesFay .48	7.0	4	15	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
21¼	13⅛	LevFdC			11	18⅛	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
14⅝	12⅝	LevFIn .75a	5.9		9	12⅝	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
69	31⅞	LeviStr 2.20	3.9	7	279	57	56¼	56¾	+ ¼
27¼	17⅛	LevitzF .60	3.0	5	47	20⅛	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
28⅝	23	LOF 2.20	8.5	5	125	25⅝	23¾	25⅝	+2
57⅝	50	LOF pf 4.75	9.5		4	50	50	50	
21½	14	LibtyCp s.60	4.1	6	104	14¾	14½	14¾	
3⅝	2	LibrtyLn		26	43	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅛	8	LIbtL pf			10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
20¼	13¼	Lifemk s.48	3.1	8	40	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
41¾	29⅝	Ligget 2.50	8.0	6	133	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	— ¼
61½	41½	LillyEli 2.10	3.8	12	890	55¼	53	54¾	+1⅝
48	34	LincNt 2.80	7.2	6	36	37⅞	38⅞	39⅞	+ ½
18¼	14½	LincPl 1.80	12.		7	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	3	Lionel .16	2.6	8	110	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
36½	17⅛	Litton 1b	3.4	6	827	30⅝	29⅛	29¾	+ ⅜
72¼	44	Litton pf 3	5.0		2	60	60	60	
20⅝	17¾	Litton pf 2	10.		23	19½	19¼	19¼	
30	16½	Lockhd		5	284	21⅞	21	21½	+ ⅛
45	20⅝	Loctite .48	1.4	15	618	36⅝	33	35	+2
69⅞	34⅞	Loews 1.20	2.2	4	125	54½	52¾	53⅝	+ ⅞
18⅛	9⅝	LomFn 1	7.8	7	33	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
21	14½	LomMt 2.20e	13.	8	23	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
26⅞	18⅝	LnStar 1.40	6.1	4	528	23¼	22⅞	23	+ ½
18¼	14⅜	LILCo 1.78	12.	6	299	14⅝	d14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
26	20⅞	LIL pfP2.43	12.		28	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
26⅝	21¼	LIL pfO2.47	11.		3	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
33	24	LongDr .76	2.8	11	71	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
39⅝	23½	LoralCo 1	2.9	10	18	34½	34	34	— ¼
49⅝	19½	LaLand 1.48	3.1	12	2385	49⅝	47⅝	48¼	—1¼
26⅝	16½	LaPac .60	3.0	5	1441	20⅝	20	20½	— ⅜
22⅝	18⅛	LouvGs 2.06	11.	9	42	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
17¾	9½	Lowensl .30	3.2	3	23	9⅝	9½	9½	
49⅝	39¼	Lubrzl 1.60	3.6	10	114	45¼	44⅜	44⅜	
17⅝	13⅝	LuckyS 1	6.7	8	1408	15½	15	15	— ⅜
18⅞	8⅝	Ludlow .70	6.0	11	72	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ¼
16¼	14	Lukens .96	6.6	6	29	14½	14½	14½	
22⅝	10½	LynCSys .40	2.1	13	56	19⅝	18	19⅝	+1¼
		— M—M—M —							
30⅞	19¾	MACOM s.24	1.0	18	129	25⅛	24	25	+ ¼
55½	31⅛	MCA 1.50	3.3	8	146	45⅜	44½	45⅝	+1⅝
15⅝	8	MEI .40	3.6	6	48	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
38⅛	18	MGIC 1	4.2	7	749	24⅜	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
18⅛	13½	MacAF 1	6.4	6	7	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅝	MacDn .40	5.2	6	11	8	7⅞	7⅝	— ⅜
13¾	6¾	Macke .52	6.6	4	28	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
21⅝	8⅛	Macmill .72	4.1	10	685	18	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
32	15½	Mcml pf1.20	4.7		12	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	
47¼	32	Macy 1.85	4.4	6	89	42⅝	42⅛	42½	
49	43	Macypf 4.25	9.4		z30	45	45	45	+1
18⅝	12¾	MdsFd 1.25e	8.1		129	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	7⅛	MagicCf .60	7.9	4	95	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
32	26½	MalonH 1.12	4.1	9	53	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
11½	5⅜	Manhin .30b	5.0	3	19	6⅛	6	6	
10¼	5⅜	ManhLf .30	3.1	8	243	6	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
37¾	30½	MfrHan 2.28	7.5	5	275	31¼	d30¼	30¼	— ⅜
37⅝	26⅛	MAPCO 1.40	4.9	9	55	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
44⅛	24⅞	MarMt s.80	2.0	9	121	41	40½	40⅞	+ ½
47¼	34¾	MarOll s1.40	3.2	7	684	44⅜	43⅞	44⅛	+ ½
20⅝	13½	MarMld .80	4.6	6	120	17⅝	16¾	17¼	+ ⅜
15⅜	11⅞	MarionL .64	5.3	16	60	12⅛	11⅞	12	
14¾	9⅝	MarkCtl .36	3.1	12	24	11⅝	11½	11½	
16¾	12½	Mark pf1.20	9.3		7	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
30¾	19	Marley 1	5.2	6	53	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
18⅝	10⅛	Marriot .16	1.0	10	489	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	
72¼	56½	MrstM 3.20	5.0	12	24	63⅝	63½	63⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	15½	MrshF 1.24	7.3	8	162	17⅛	16¾	17	+ ⅛
40⅝	26⅛	MartM 2	5.6	5	245	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ½
22¼	9	MaryK .60	3	9	41	20⅛	19⅝	20	
31⅞	17⅜	Md Cup .56	2.7	7	67	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
27¼	18¼	Masco .60	2.8	8	188	21⅝	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
30⅞	17⅝	Masonit 1.20	4.8	7	336	25½	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
14⅝	10⅝	MasM 1.37e	13.	8	79	11⅛	d10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	8	MassvF g			87	9⅛	9	9	
17⅛	15	MasCp 1.72	11.		19	15⅛	d14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	9	Masinc 1.12	12.		44	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
42⅜	28½	MatsuE .50e	1.7	8	8	29	28⅝	29	— ⅜
10⅛	6½	Mattel .30e	4.3	6	692	7⅛	7	7	
7⅞	3½	Mattel wt			245	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	22½	Mattl pf2.50	11.		6	22½	22½	22½	
27⅝	22⅝	MayDS 1.40	6.0	6	141	23⅛	23	23½	+ ⅜
25¼	18½	MayerO 1	4.7	7	24	21½	21¼	21¼	
5	3½	MaysJW		3	7	3½	3½	3½	
28¾	22½	Maytg 1.80	7.0	8	53	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ½
25	15⅝	McDrm 1.20	5.8	14	443	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— [illegible]
31	22½	McDr pf2.20	9.0		180	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ [illegible]
30⅝	24⅞	McDr pf2.60	10.		2	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
51⅞	39¾	McDnld .56	1.3	10	819	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	— [illegible]
36¼	20	McDonD .75	3.1	5	421	25	24¼	24¼	— [illegible]
32¼	23½	McDonh 1.32	5.1	5	18	26½	26⅛	26⅛	
31⅛	22½	McGEd 1.80	7.3	6	53	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— [illegible]
34	20⅛	McGrH 1.28	5.3	8	212	24⅝	23⅞	24	+ [illegible]
64¾	19¼	McIntyr g			z2990	48	43½	47½	+ [illegible]
17⅛	12	McLean .64	4.6	15	25	14	14	14	
13⅛	8¼	McLout		2	186	9⅛	8¼	8⅛	
46½	9⅝	McMorO .10	.3	226	447	34¾	35½	34⅝	+ [illegible]
20½	10	McNell .80	5.5	8	27	14¼	14½	14½	— [illegible]
30⅞	22⅞	Mead 1.60	6.5	5	285	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
76¾	59½	Mea pf A2.80	4.4		35	64	64	64	
48½	26⅝	Measrx .50	1.7	11	74	31	29⅝	29⅝	+ [illegible]
56⅝	24½	Medtrn .60	1.2	14	75	50⅝	50	50	
31½	24⅝	Melville 1.40	5.3	7	81	27	26⅝	26⅝	— [illegible]
39	17⅛	Memorex		3	295	20⅛	19⅛	20	+ [illegible]
41	33	MercStr 1a	2.7	5	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
29¼	22½	MerTx s1.20	5.3	6	153	22¾	22½	22⅝	+ [illegible]
71⅝	53¾	Merck 1.90	2.9	13	505	65⅝	64¼	64⅝	+ [illegible]
35⅝	26¼	Merdith 1.20	4.0	5	8	30½	30¼	30⅝	+ [illegible]
21⅞	14¾	MerrLy .96	5.6	6	345	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— [illegible]
75¼	26⅝	MesaPet .12	.2	16	2086	69⅝	67⅝	69⅝	+ [illegible]
32	29	MesaRoy wi			243	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ [illegible]
18½	14⅝	Mesab 1.49e	9.7	11	x65	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
21¾	17	Mesta .45t			12	17	17	17	
27⅝	14½	MGMs .60	3.9	7	362	16⅛	15¼	15⅛	— [illegible]
73	44½	Mtrm 2.80	4.4	8	110	63⅝	63	63⅝	+ [illegible]
87½	59	MIE pfJ8.32	13.		z170	65	65	65	— [illegible]
88	59	MIE pf 8.32	14.		z40	60	60	60	— [illegible]
24⅝	21½	MhCn pf2.05	9.9		4	20⅝	d20⅝	20⅝	— [illegible]
15⅝	12½	MchGs 1.30b	9.4	9	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
28¼	24½	MhWl pf2.67	11.		22	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— [illegible]
25⅞	21⅜	MhWl pf2.12	9.9		3	21⅜	d21½	21½	— [illegible]
22¾	16½	MdCTel 1.60	9.4	6	218	17¼	16⅞	17	
27½	21¾	MdCT pf2.06	9.0		19	23	23	23	
16⅝	13	MidSUt 1.52	12.	5	524	13⅛	d12⅝	12⅝	
4½	1⅝	MidIndM			46	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— [illegible]
27½	14	MidRos 1.20	5.7	6	359	21⅜	21	21⅛	+ [illegible]
29½	17⅛	MillerW .90	5.2	7	60	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— [illegible]
35⅝	16⅜	MiltBrd 1	3.7	7	74	27⅝	26⅜	27⅛	+ [illegible]
22¾	11½	MilRoy .40	2.2	12	100	18⅝	18	18	
25⅛	19	MinnGs 1.94	9.2	5	7	21	21	21	— [illegible]
66	48⅛	MMM 2.40	4.9	9	1509	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— [illegible]
21⅛	18⅛	MinPL 1.94	10.	5	46	18½	18⅝	18½	— [illegible]
15¾	9⅝	MirroCp .96	6.8	9	93	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ [illegible]
43½	20⅛	Mislnins 1.02	2.7	7	3	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ [illegible]
55⅝	46	MPacC 3	6.5	5	439	46	d45½	45⅝	— [illegible]
13⅝	10⅛	MoPSv 1b	9.1	7	24	11	10⅞	11	
23⅞	21	MoPS pf2.44	12.		14	21⅛	21	21	— [illegible]
25¾	22	MoPS pr2.61	12.		1	22	22	22	
56	36¼	Mobils 2.40	5.2	7	2229	46	44⅝	45⅝	+ [illegible]
2⅞	1⅛	MobileH		10	37	2⅛	2	2⅛	
16¼	11⅜	MdMer .20	1.4	7	50	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ [illegible]
14½	8⅝	Mohasco .90	11.	7	551	8⅝	d 8⅛	8⅛	— [illegible]
14⅝	6⅛	MohkDta		9	229	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ [illegible]
22¼	12¼	MohkR 1.20	10.		11	12¼	d12	12	— [illegible]
18¾	14⅛	Monrh s 1	6.8	4	5	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ [illegible]
49⅞	17¼	Monogr .65a	1.8	5	33	36	35⅛	35½	
62	45	Monsan 3.40	6.3	5	323	54½	53¼	54⅛	+ [illegible]
19⅝	16	MnlDU 1.50	9.0	6	14	16¾	16½	16⅝	
24⅝	19½	MonPw 2.84	10.	7	350	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ [illegible]
20⅞	16⅞	MonSt 1.80a	11.		89	16⅞	d16½	16⅝	— [illegible]
9¼	7½	MONY .92e	12.	8	80	7¾	7½	7⅝	— [illegible]
37½	27	MoorM 1.12	3.5	5	130	32⅝	32	32	— [illegible]

(Continued on Page 11)

TENNECO ®

Tenneco raises dividend to $2.40; 8th consecutive annual increase.

Tenneco has increased its quarterly dividend from 55 cents a share to 60 cents. This is the eighth consecutive year in which the Company has raised its dividend and brings the annual rate to $2.40, an 82 percent increase over the $1.32 of 1971.

The new rate reflects continued strength in the Company's energy operations, as well as in other areas of its diversified business.

A long-standing commitment to energy has played a large part in Tenneco's success. The Company's integrated oil operations and its pipeline system, one of the largest in the nation, contribute about two-thirds of Tenneco's earnings.

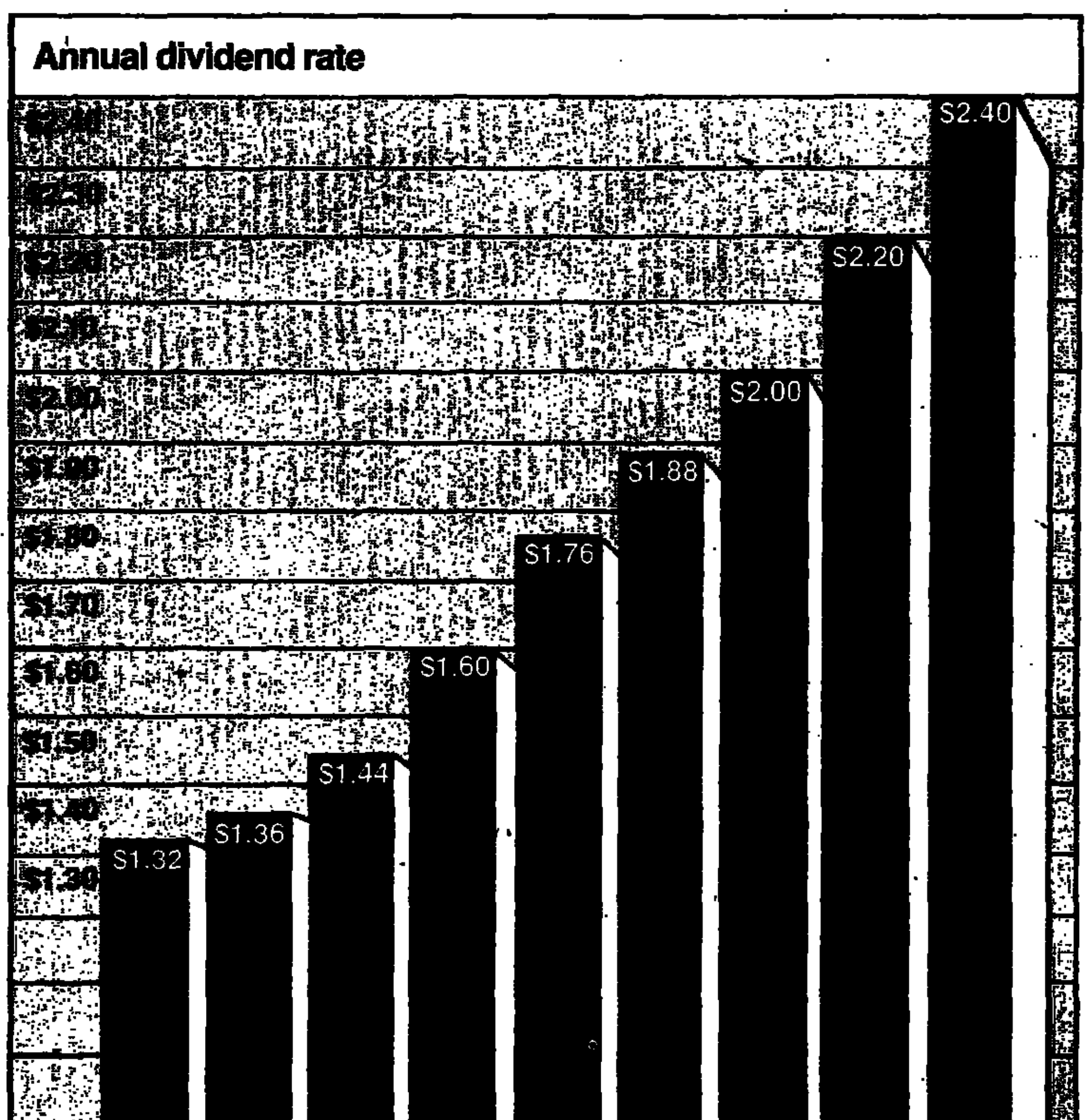
And the commitment continues. During 1979, Tenneco will invest about $800 million in energy operations, mostly for exploration and production. The Company is active in all the major energy-producing areas of the United States, both onshore and offshore. We are also working with both Canada and Mexico to bring more natural gas from their reserves to American consumers.

While two-thirds of the Company's income comes from energy, we are also active in other basic industries, like food, chemicals, automotive components, packaging, shipbuilding, farm and construction equipment, and insurance.

That's Tenneco today: growing in energy...and more.

For more information about Tenneco, write Tenneco Inc., Section U-7, P.O. Box 2511, Houston, TX 77001.

Annual dividend rate



Investor Information

Common stock:
Traded on major U.S. and international exchanges
Price at 9/28/79: $37 7/8
Composite daily volume:
Third Quarter–122,789 shares
Latest 12 months–88,472 shares

High/low price range:
Third Quarter–$39 1/2 high; $34 1/8 low
Latest 12 months–$39 1/2 high; $29 low

TENNECO OIL ⬭ TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION ⬭ JI CASE ⬭ TENNECO AUTOMOTIVE ⬭ TENNECO CHEMICALS
NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING ⬭ PACKAGING CORP. OF AMERICA ⬭ TENNECO WEST ⬭ ALBRIGHT & WILSON LTD.

Tenneco

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, October 24, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
18815	Abitibi	$17⅝	16⅞	17⅜	+ ⅛
100	Acklands	$16¼	16¼	16¼	
5600	Agnico E	$7¼	7	7	
1900	Agra Ind A	490	480	490	+10
29104	Alta Gas A	$21¾	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
400	Alta Nat	$60	58	58	—2½
300	Algo Cent	$19	19	19	— ⅛
90825	Am Bonza	$32	30½	32	+1½
8450	Andres W A	$10⅛	9	10	— ⅛
2325	Argus C pr	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
1300	Asbestos	$37	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
3600	Atco A	$17	16	16¼	— ¾
9730	BP Can	$33⅛	32⅝	32¾	+ ⅝
33357	Bank N S	$21¾	21	21¾	+ ½
250	Baton B	$12½	12½	12½	
170	Beth Cop	$16	16	16	— 1
1680	Bralor Res	$14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
3200	Bramalea	$16¾	15⅞	16⅝	+ ⅜
6575	Brenda M	$21¼	20½	21	+ ½
8925	BCFP	$22½	22	22½	+ ¼
4704	BC Phone	$15½	15	15⅝	
9450	Brunswk	$7⅝	7⅝	7¾	
3700	CAE	$10¼	9¾	10	— ⅛
122045	Cad Frv	$17	16¼	17	+ ⅛
5688	Cal Pow A	$42	41¼	41½	— ¾
7700	Camflo	$14⅝	14	14½	+ ⅛
4100	C Nor West	$13⅜	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
1500	C Packrs	$29	27¾	29	+1¼
8810	Can Perm	$17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
78417	Can Trust	$21¾	21⅜	21¾	
1225	C Tung	$20	19	20	+ 1
2500	CCablesy A	$13	13	13	
1740	Cdn Cel	$7⅝	7½	7½	
27177	Cl Bk Com	$23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
13740	CP Inve	$30½	30	30	+ ⅛
3517	Cdn Tire A	$25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅝
2800	C Utilies	$17¼	16½	17	+ ⅛
500	Candel Oil	$51	50	51	+1¼
5950	Cara	$13¾	13	13	— ⅛
1283	Cassiar	$10⅛	10	10	
3675	Celanese	460	455	460	
10490	Cherokee	$10½	10⅛	10½	
19200	Con Distrb	$10	9½	10	+ ½
106583	Cons Gas	$22½	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅛
2300	Con Fordy	330	315	315	— 5
8400	Conwest	$6¼	6	6	
47470	Coseka R	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
6930	Craigmt	$6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
100	Crush Intl	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
6800	Cyprus	$13⅜	12¼	13½	+ ⅜
33530	Czar Res	$12¼	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅜
40820	Daon Dev	$10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
1700	Daon A	$6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
10061	Denison	$29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅜
5200	Dicknsn	$7⅜	7¼	7½	
5865	D Bridge	$34	32	33½	— ¾
2471	Dofasco A	$32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅝
1800	Dom Store	$18½	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
9893	Du Pont A	$22¾	22⅛	22⅝	+ ¼
25540	Dylex L A	$10⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
1300	Electhom A	410	410	410	— 5
1900	Emco	$10¼	10	10	
21605	Falcon C	$7⅞	7⅛	7⅝	+ 1
8903	Fibrg Nik A	$69¼	66	68	+ 2
2600	Fed Ind A	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
4850	Francona	$11⅛	10¾	11⅛	
500	Fraser	$15	15	15	
3700	G M Res	$5⅝	5	5⅛	
700	G Distrb A	$7⅜	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
1000	G Distrb w	190	189	189	—10
6410	Gibraltar	$7¾	7	7¾	+ ⅜
1150	Goodyear	$20	20	20	— 1
100	Graft G	$15	15	15	
4800	Granduc	230	188	220	+33
990	GL Forest	$44	43	44	+ 1
1238	Greyhnd	$23¾	23½	23½	
300	Guar Trst	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
200	H Group A	410	410	410	
7550	Hard Crp A	245	240	240	— 8
9155	Harlequin	$16½	16	16½	— ⅛
10425	Hawker	$13⅞	13½	13⅞	— ⅛
2000	Hayes D	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
2870	H Bay Co	$25½	25⅛	25¼	
21560	IAC	$14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
3250	Indal	$12⅝	12½	12½	
420	Indusmin	$17¼	16½	16½	— 1
950	Inglis	$14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
100	Inland Gas	$13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
2000	Int Mogul	$5½	5½	5½	— ½
20073	Intpr. Pipe	$16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
2100	Inv Grp A	$17	17	17	— ⅜
2300	Ivaco	$13½	13	13½	+ ⅜
14975	Jannock	$10	9¼	10	+ ⅜
15935	Kaiser Re	$25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
19400	Kam Kotia	465	410	465	+15
100	Kelsey H	$22	22	22	
6825	Kerr Add	$11¾	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
17835	Labatt A	$21⅞	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅜
30	Lab Min	$41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— 2
13120	Lacana	$6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ¼
100	LOnt Cem	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2302	LL Lac	440	410	430	—10
125	Lob Co A	385	385	385	— 5
150	Lob Co B	375	375	375	—15
9000	MICC	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
13100	Mclan H A	$21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
21230	MB Ltd	$23½	22⅛	23⅛	+ ¾
600	McGraw H	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
1379	Est Mirtic	175	170	170	— 8
3953	Molson A	$23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
800	Molson B	$21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
26241	Moore	$33⅞	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅛
8300	Murphy	$23½	23	23⅝	+ ⅜
600	Nat Trust	$24	24	24	
96567	Noranda	$18⅛	17⅜	18	
77352	Norcen	$27½	27⅛	27⅜	+ ½
1200	NTecm B w	$23⅞	23½	23¾	+ ¼
1118	Nowsco W	$36	36	36	
51114	Oakwood P	$12½	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¾
39500	Ocelot B	$25¼	23½	25	+ ⅜
15987	Oshawa A	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
20859	Page Pet	$16½	14½	16	+1⅛
12300	Pamour A	$7⅞	7	7⅝	+ ¼
1500	PanCan P	$59	58	59	
15	Patino N V	$21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
7800	Pembina	$8½	8	8⅛	— ⅛
2050	Petrofina	$38½	38	38	— 1
3420	Peyto Oils	$15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ¼
1483	Pine Point	$34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
19400	Place G	265	252	265	— 3
750	Placer	$35	34½	34½	— ⅛
3500	Ram	$9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
780	Rednath	$13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ¼
2940	Rd Stenhs A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3000	Reichhold	$11½	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
34588	Revnu Prp	128	116	122	+ 2
9000	Roman	$36⅜	34⅜	35⅝	— ⅝
800	Rothman	$19	18½	19	+ ⅜
33423	Sceptre	$7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
1900	Scotts A	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
21745	Shell Can	$27⅞	26¾	27⅝	+1⅛
21935	Sherritt	$10½	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
150	Sigma	$30	30	30	
7732	S Sears A	$7½	7⅛	7½	+ ¼
200	Slater Stl	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
2400	Southm	$25½	25	25	— ¼
1410	St Brodcst	$10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
12805	Stelco A	$25¾	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅜
650	Steep R	415	415	415	—10
13070	Sulpetro B	$13⅞	13	13⅝	+ ⅝
600	Suncor pr	$25⅝	25½	25½	
1718	Talcorp A	$11	11	11	— ⅛
3712	Teck Cor A	$16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
9318	Teck Cor B	$16⅞	16½	16½	
1265	Tex Can	$72½	72	72	— 1
1521	Thom N A	$14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
9909	Tor Dm Bk	$22¼	21	22⅛	+ 1
1850	Torstar B	$20	19	19	—1½
8405	Traders A	$14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
4325	Trns Mt	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
9243	TrCan PL	$22¾	22½	22½	+ ⅛
10950	Turbo Cl B	$13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
11290	UGas A	$11	10¾	11	+ ¼
4510	Union Oil	$29½	28¾	29½	+ ¾
1850	U Keno	$19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅝
16000	U Siscoe	$10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
3100	Un Corbid	$22⅜	22⅞	22⅛	— ⅛
1400	Van Der	$6	6	6	
2250	Versti Cor	$16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
2590	Vestgron	$15⅜	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
2300	Weldwod	$20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
5200	West Mine	$6⅜	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
700	Weston	$23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
1160	Woodwd A	$21½	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
2400	Yk Bear	$7¼	6¾	7¼	+ 1

Total sales 6,591,025 shares

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, October 24, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Issue	Bid	Asked
Alcoa 10-89	84½	85½
Argentina 9⅞-84	91¼	92¼
Ashland 7½-82	90¼	91¼
Australia 8¾-91	82¾	83¾
Australia 8½-92	77¼	78¼
Avco 10¼-87	82	84
BTokyo 7⅝-84	85¼	86¼
Barclays 8½-92	80¼	81¼
BCHyd. 7¾-85	81¼	82¼
Bell Can 7¾-87	79¾	80¾
Beneficial 9¾-87	88¼	89¼
BFCE 8¾-83	90	91
Canpac 9¾-89	87½	88½
Carter H.H. 9⅞-86	88	89
Cdn NatlR 8⅞-86	82½	83½
Charbonss 8¾-81	92	93
CNT 9½-86	87	88¾
Comalco 10¼-97	87¾	88¾
Cons. Foods 7½-91	76½	77½
Continental 9⅞-86	89	90
Dome Pet. 10-94	86¾	87¾
Dominion 10⅛-84	91¼	92¼
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	85	86
DSM 8⅞-88	83¼	84¼
E E C 8¼-82	89¾	90¾
E E C 7¾-84	84½	85½
E C S 9-93	84½	85½
E C S 8¾-97	78½	79½
EdF 9⅝-86	89½	90½
E I B 8-84	86	87
E I B 8¾-93	80¾	81¾
Esso 8-86(Nov.)	87	88
Eurofima 8½-83	88¾	89¾
E D C 9¾-84	91¾	92¾
Finland 9½-86	87¼	88¼
Genstar 10-89	86	87
GMAC 9¼-86	88½	89
Gotaverken 8⅛-87	83½	84½
Gould 9¾-85	89½	90½
GTE 9¾-89	86½	87½
GulfWest 9⅝-84	84	86
Home Oil 9½-86	87	89
Hudson Bay 10-94	87¼	88¼
ISE Cnda 9-82	89	91
I T T 9½-89	86½	87½
Kennecott 9½-86	85½	86½
Kidde W. 8½-85	80½	81½
Kockums 8-83	86¾	87¾
Manitoba 8¾-83	89½	90½
Manitoba 9½-89	86½	87½
Michelin 10-94	85¾	86¾
Midld Intl 8¾-86	86	87
NatWest 9-86(Jly)	87¾	88¾
NBrunswick 9-83	91	92
NBrunsw. 9¾-94	84½	85½
Newfoundld 10-94	86¾	87¾
NZealand 8½-83	89	90
Norskhyd 8½-92	80¼	81¼
Norway 9½-84	91¼	92¼
NScotia 9¾-89	87	88
Occidental 10¼-84	87¼	88¼
Ontario Hyd 8-87	80¾	81¾
Penney JC 8½-83	88	89
Pennwalt 9¾-84	90	91
Pepsico 9¼-84	90	91
Portland 10-84	87½	88½
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	86	87
Queb. Pro. 9-95	78¾	79¾
Saabscania 8½-89	78½	79½
Shell 8-86	83½	84½
Shell 7½-87	79¼	80¼
Stind 8⅝-88	86¾	87¾
StatOil 9⅝-89	86½	87½
Sweden 9¾-84	91½	92½
Transocean 8-86	84¾	85¾
Unilever 9¼-87	86½	97½
UnOil 7½-87	85¼	86¼
UnBls 9-89	85¼	86¼
Utah 8-87	86¼	87¼
Vwagen 7¾-87	79¾	80¾
Warner L. 9-84	89	90

Convertible Bonds

Issue	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4¼-87	68½	70½
Baker 5½-93	128	—
BBC 4¼-93	95	96½
Beatrice 6¼-91	95½	97½
Beatrice 4½-92	77½	79½
Beecham 6¾-92	100	101½
Boots 6¾-93	90¾	91¾
Borden 6¾-91	88½	90½
Borden 5-92	78½	[illegible]
BroadHole 4¾-87	65½	[illegible]
Carnation 4-88	65	[illegible]
CIBA G. 4-94	93	[illegible]
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	73	75
Cr Suisse 4¾-91	124½	[illegible]
Cr Suisse 4⅝-93	106	[illegible]
Cumminl 6¼-86	75½	[illegible]
Dartind 4⅝-87	72	[illegible]
EastKodak 4½-88	68	[illegible]
Ford 6-86	75½	[illegible]
Ford 5-88	66½	[illegible]
Galveston 8⅝-94	94½	[illegible]
GenElec 4¼-87	70½	[illegible]
GenFoods 4⅞-82	84½	[illegible]
Gillette 4¾-87	63½	[illegible]
GulWestn 5-88	82	[illegible]
Honda 5½-89	87	[illegible]
Honneywell 6-86	77½	[illegible]
ICI 6¾-97	91½	[illegible]
INA 6-97	87	[illegible]
ISE 6¼-89	84½	[illegible]
ITT 4¾-87	66½	[illegible]
Lear 8-89	98½	[illegible]
MorganJP 4¾-87	82	[illegible]
Nabisco 5¼-88	95	[illegible]
OwensIll 4½-87	96½	[illegible]
PenneyJC 4½-87	67½	[illegible]
RCA 5-88	68	[illegible]
Revlon 4¾-87	113	115
Sperry 4¼-88	83½	[illegible]
Squibb 4¼-87	73½	[illegible]
Texaco 4½-88	72½	[illegible]
Texas 7½-93	71½	[illegible]
Tyco 8½-88	93	[illegible]
UBS 5-89	106½	[illegible]
UnCarb 4¾-82	87	[illegible]
WarnLamb 4½-87	69	[illegible]
WarnLamb 4¼-88	63½	[illegible]
Xerox 5-88	66½	[illegible]

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100

	Mid.	Last
Wednesday	91.817	[illegible]
Previous	91.320	[illegible]

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, October 24, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
2722	Bnk Mont	$22¾	22⅛	22¾	+ ½
200	Can Cmt	$11	11	11	+ ⅛
1600	Con Bath	$12½	12¼	12½	— ⅛
300	Dom TxtA	$12½	12½	12½	
18100	FCA Int	266	260	266	+1
200	Imasco	$41⅞	41¾	41¾	— ¾
100	MntTrst	$16	16	16	—2
2500	Power Cp	$12½	12⅛	12½	
2425	Royal Bk	$38⅛	37¾	38⅛	+ ¼
150	RoyTrstco	$13¾	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
240	Steinbrg A	$25½	25½	25½	— ⅜
17210	Utd Asbest	460	445	445	—5
300	Zellers	$ 9¾	9¾	9¾	—1

Total sales 699,235 shares.

Canadian Indexes

October 24, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	280.01	280.77
Toronto	1,538.40	1,526.00

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index. Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

European Gold Markets

October 24, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	389.00	395.00	+10.00
Zurich	385.00	395.00	+10.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	395.22	295.09	+1.67

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich. U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Nov. 79	Feb. 80	May 80
395	10.00-12.00	31.00-33.00	—
405	9.00-11.00	27.00-29.00	—
410	7.50-9.50	25.00-27.00	—
430	—	—	33.75-35.75
440	—	—	28.75-30.75

Gold Trading 385.00-388.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 310251 - Telex 28305

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, October 24, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	6⅛	6⅞
AFAProt	8½	9½
AVMCo	3⅛	3⅝
Accuray	3⅜	4⅛
AddisnW	9⅝	10½
AdvRoss	2⅝	3⅛
AlexAlex	27⅛	30
Allcainc	25⅝	26⅜
AllynB	10⅜	11⅛
AFinCp	21¾	22⅝
AFurn	5	5¼
AGreet	11½	11⅞
AInlGp	52¼	53¼
AMlcros	24⅛	24⅝
AWelding	18	19
Amierr	3½	3¼
Anadite	6¾	7⅛
AnheusB	20⅝	21⅛
ArtoCp	7¼	7⅝
ArdenGp	3	3⅝
AsdColo	26¾	21½
AtlGsLt	13⅝	14¼
BairdCp	5½	6
BangHE	11¾	12¼
BkamRt	14⅛	14⅞
BasicRs g	9½	9⅞
BassttFr	17⅝	18½
BaylsMk	9⅝	10⅛
Beeline	8⅝	9½
BetzLab	31	31⅝
BlbbCo	11⅝	12¼
BirdSon	19⅛	21
Birtcbr	2⅛	2½
BlkHillP	22½	23¼
Bonanzd	3	3¼
BrookS	34½	39½
BrwTom	19⅛	20⅝
Buckbee	6¼	6¾
Buckeye	15⅞	16⅛
BurnupS	6¼	6⅝
ColWtSv	31½	33
ConradH	1⅛	1¾
CapSwC	14⅜	15¼
CapInAir	3⅝	4⅛
CareCp	8	9
CnVIPS	15⅝	16
ChmLea	32	34
ChesUtl	11	11¼
CircleF	4⅝	5⅜
CitzUtlA	35⅛	36
CitzUtlB	38½	31¼
ClarkJL	26½	28
ClowCp	6¼	7
ComCtH	25	25½
CmlShr	16	18
CmwTel	17½	19½
ConPap	51	52
Crawfd	19½	20½
CrosTre	19⅛	19½
CutlrFed	1⅜	2½
Cycltron	10½	11½
DanlyM	19	20
DtaDes	8⅝	9⅛
DaytMal	19	21
DekibAg	24⅝	25½
DeLuxC	30½	31¼
DetCanT	12	13
DeweyEl	1⅛	2⅛
DiaCrys	25½	26½
DixnCru	34	35½
Docutel	5¾	6⅛
DollrGn	8⅛	8⅝
Donldsn	19	20
DoylDB	19⅜	20½
DunkInD	9¾	10¼
Duriron	15½	16½
EatnVnce	6	6¼
EconLab	20⅝	21⅝
ElPasEl	9½	9⅞
ElderBe	7⅛	8
EleNucl	5⅞	6¼
ElModul	6½	7½
EnrDev	5¼	6¼
Entwistl	2⅜	3
EatOil	48¼	49¾
EthanAl	44½	45½
Fabrl h	⅝	⅞
FlBkSys	36½	37¼
FlBostn	16½	17¼
FtEmpS	9⅜	10¼
FtWnFin	4½	4⅞
Flickgr	12⅜	12⅞
FloatPnt	9⅝	10½
FloWatU	⅜	⅞
ForestO	19¼	19⅞
Formlgt	1⅛	2
FrankCp	7¼	7⅝
FrankEl	14½	15⅛
GnRlEst	10½	12
GnRelns	86½	88½
GovEFn	9½	10¼
GreenM	11⅞	12¼
GreyAdv	25½	38½
Giftnlst	15½	15
Gvrodyn	5⅛	6
Hardwke	9½	10¼
HrpRow	10⅝	11¼
HarpGp	25⅛	26
HartfNt	15⅝	16¼
HenrdF	24	24⅝
Halobm	2⅝	3
Hoover	13⅜	14¼
HorlzRs	1⅝	2⅜
HyatlInt	17	18
Infrolnd	4½	5
IntelCp	58½	59½
IntrcEnr	4¼	5⅛
IntmtGs	11⅞	12⅝
InBkWsh	8¼	8⅝
IwaSoUt	23¼	23⅝
JamWP h	5½	6¼
Jamsby	14⅝	15⅛
JiffyFd	⅛	1
JoslynM	14	14¾
KalsSt pf	18⅝	19½
Kalvar	2⅝	2¾
Kaman	16	16¾
KmpAm	7⅝	8⅝
KafeGre	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	3¾	4¼
KellySv	30	31½
Keuffel	15	16
Kimball	15	15½
Kmpint	7	8
KnapeV	15½	16½
Kratos	11¾	12⅝
Lancein	17	17¾
LandRes	2	2½
LaneCo	22	23
LldStor	4⅝	5½
LinBcst	45¼	46¼
Lopeirm	10½	11½
MadsGE	13⅜	13⅞
MagellPet	3 15-16	4 3-
MajrRt	1 5-16	1 9-16
Mallkrt	28	29
MatAast	16⅛	16⅝
MaulLP	25½	27
McCorm	22¼	22¾
McQuay	9½	10¼
MldsxW	18	19
MdldCap	7½	8¼
MldlRes	1⅜	2
MdSBks	24½	25½
Millipr	25⅝	26⅜
MissVIG	14	15
MontCol	5½	5⅞
MoorePd	19⅛	20½
MorgRes	1½	2¼
Mostek	60¼	61¼
MatClub	3⅝	4⅛
Mueller	27	28
NargCo	25	27
NatGOll	14	15
NwldRE	13½	14½
NJNGas	14½	15
NielsnA	22½	23
NielsnB	21½	22
NoCarGs	14⅜	15¼
NoEOil un	68	69½
NwlNGs	14⅛	14½
NwstPS	15⅛	16¼
Noxell	18¾	18¾
OgilvyM	19⅛	20¼
OhFerro	8	9
OtterTP	19⅜	20¼
PCAInt	6⅛	6⅝
PabstB	11⅛	11⅜
PeGaR	18	18¾
PouleyP	11⅛	12½
PeerMf	8	8¾
PenaEnl	14⅜	15⅛
Petrolit	41⅛	42½
Petlibon	20½	21½
PierceSS	8¾	9½
Pinkrtn	30½	[illegible]
PlanHlB	22⅛	[illegible]
Plastine	1⅜	[illegible]
Possis	5	[illegible]
Procrp	[illegible]	[illegible]
PbSvNC	10⅝	[illegible]
PurlBen	13½	[illegible]
PutDCop	18	[illegible]
QuakrCh	27⅛	[illegible]
RosenPr	7⅝	[illegible]
Raychm	43½	[illegible]
Raymnd	20⅞	[illegible]
RecgEq	5	[illegible]
RoadEx	25⅛	[illegible]
RobbMy	42	[illegible]
Roseion	4⅛	[illegible]
Rouse	16⅛	[illegible]
RusStov	14⅛	[illegible]
Sadlier	[illegible]	[illegible]
ScanDt	[illegible]	[illegible]
ScrippH	[illegible]	[illegible]
SelsDell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Svcmstr	31	[illegible]
Shawnl	32⅛	[illegible]
SollidSS	19	[illegible]
SCalWtr	13⅛	[illegible]
SwElSv	15⅛	[illegible]
SwnEnrg	27⅛	[illegible]
Standyn	13⅛	[illegible]
StaRegs	25	[illegible]
StanHP	24⅛	[illegible]
SterlSt	[illegible]	[illegible]
StrawCl	22⅛	[illegible]
SuperEl	7⅝	[illegible]
TIME DC	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tampax	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tandem	[illegible]	[illegible]
TecumP	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennant	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiprary	[illegible]	[illegible]
TascaCo	[illegible]	[illegible]
TrnsOCO	[illegible]	[illegible]
TricoPd	[illegible]	[illegible]
TysonFd	[illegible]	[illegible]
UaMcGll	[illegible]	[illegible]
USSurg	[illegible]	[illegible]
USTrck	[illegible]	[illegible]
UVaBsh	[illegible]	[illegible]
UsPenP	[illegible]	[illegible]
VolyGds	[illegible]	[illegible]
VanDus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valcro	[illegible]	[illegible]
VideoCp	[illegible]	[illegible]
ValNBsh	[illegible]	[illegible]
WshEnr	34	[illegible]
WebbRs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weiatrn	[illegible]	[illegible]
WigtnMa	[illegible]	[illegible]
WellsGd	[illegible]	[illegible]
WinMla	[illegible]	[illegible]
WmerC	[illegible]	[illegible]
WoodLol	[illegible]	[illegible]
WWEng	[illegible]	[illegible]
WrightW	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZionUlo	[illegible]	[illegible]

مكتبة الأهرام

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	43¾	Morgan 2.50	5.6	6	205	45¼	44½	44⅝	— ⅞
	18¾	MorKn 1.50	4.9	5	280	31¼	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅜
	13¼	MorseSh .66	4.0	5	15	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
	5⅛	MtgTrAm		5	85	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	25¾	MorNor 1.40	4.7	8	89	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
	36	Motrola 1.20	2.6	9	388	46	45	45½	+ ¾
	24½	MtFuel 2.20	8.2	10	76	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
	23	MtSTel 2.32	10.	7	104	23¼	23	23	— ½
	5¼	Munford	1.4	25	26	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ¼
	4	Munid pf.40	8.6		9	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
	14	Munsng 1.20	8.6	16	21	14	d13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
	11⅝	MurphC 1.28	9.8	11	28	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
	40	MurpOil 1	1.4	13	73	69	68	69	+1
	14	MurryO 1	6.0	5	12	17	16½	16¾	
	11⅛	MutOm 1.32	12.		35	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ⅝
	7½	MyersL .50	5.0	6	51	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
		— N—N—N —							
	12¾	NCH .64	3.5	9	15	18¾	18¼	18½	+ ¼
	12	NCNB n .64	5.3	5	184	12¼	12	12⅛	
	56⅝	NCR 1.60	2.5	7	795	64	62⅞	63⅝	+ ⅝
	17½	NLInd 1.20	4.5	10	299	27	26	26⅝	+ ⅜
	19	NLT 1.12	5.0	6	488	22⅞	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
	8⅛	NVF s		5	201	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ¼
	21⅜	Nabisco 1.50	6.9	7	331	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
	24⅝	Nalco 1.36	4.7	12	20	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	
	10⅜	Narco .68	5.7	17	165	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ⅝
	20⅜	Nashua 1.30	5.1	5	15	25⅝	25	25½	+ ½
	22	NatAirl .50	1.1	67	140	47¼	47⅛	47¼	
	14	NatCan .72	3.9	4	27	18⅝	18½	18½	
	9	NtClyL .60	5.9	7	143	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
	27½	NtDetr 2	6.3	5	16	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
	18	NatDist 1.80	7.6	6	219	24	23⅝	23⅝	
	19	NDist pr1.85	10.		2	18¾	d18½	18½	— ½
	24⅝	NatFG 2.54	9.4	5	25	27⅛	27	27	
	20⅝	NFG pf 2.30	11.		1	20⅝	d20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
	15½	NatGyp 1.48	7.7	4	80	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	
	2	NatHom		17	43	2⅛	2	2	
	7⅛	NtLibl n .28	2.1	8	148	13⅛	12⅞	13¼	
	16¼	NMdCr s.60	3.3	9	293	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ¼
	12½	NMedE s.50	2.9	9	183	17⅜	16⅞	17½	+ ⅝
	11¼	NMineSv .56	4.9	21	49	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
	15⅜	NtPrest 1.50	9.1	9	36	16⅝	16	16½	+ ¼
	18½	NtSemic		11	1608	33½	32¼	32⅝	— ¼
	13	NtSvln 1.08	6.0	6	90	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
	13⅝	NStand 1.24	9.1	5	12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
	28	NatlSti 2.60	9.3	4	78	28¼	d27½	27⅞	— ⅛
	3⅝	NatTea		6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	35⅛	Natom 2.20	4.1	6	383	54⅝	52¾	53⅝	+ ⅝
	26¾	Natom wi			14	27½	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
	20⅛	NevPw 2.12	8.8	7	81	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
	21	NevPw wi			1	20¼	d20¼	20¼	— ⅜
	19½	NevP pf2.30	12.		z100	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
	16⅝	NevP pf1.95	12.		1	16⅝	d16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
	19¾	NEngEl 2.24	11.	6	91	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
	14	NEnGE 1.60	12.	5	14	14	d13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
	17½	NENucl s.26	1.1	19	534	24⅝	23	23⅞	+ ⅞
	25	NEnP pf2.76	11.		6	25	25	25	
	31¼	NEngT 3.16	10.	7	19	32	31½	31½	— ⅜
	15½	NYSEG 1.76	11.	7	180	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
	79½	NYS pf 8.80	11.		z20	79	d79	79	— ½
	18¼	NYS pf 2.12	12.		40	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
	2⅝	Newcrp			57	3⅛	2⅞	3	
	7½	Newell n .70	8.5	4	34	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ½
	21¼	Newhall .80	2.2	7	13	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ⅜
	19¾	Newmt 1.20	4.8	6	411	26⅛	25⅛	25¼	
	66	Newl pf4.50	5.6		5	80	80	80	+4
	7¼	Newprk .20	1.5	11	126	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	
	12⅝	NiaMP 1.44	11.	6	192	12¾	d12½	12⅝	— ⅛
	30⅞	NiaMpf 3.60	12.		z80	32	31	31	+ ⅛
	34	NiaMpf 3.90	12.		z80	34	d33	33	—1
	95⅛	NiMpf 10.60	11.		z90	95½	95½	95½	
	9½	NiagSh 1.21e	9.5		24	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
	26⅛	NICOR 2.52	8.7	6	57	29⅝	29	29	— ⅝
	20⅞	NorfWn 1.92	8.6	4	231	22⅞	22¼	22¼	— ½
	17⅞	Norlin 1.60	8.8	4	63	18¼	d17¾	18¼	+ ⅛
	19¼	Norris 1.40	7.4	5	39	19⅛	d18⅞	19	— ⅛
	14⅝	NACoal .64	2.3	7	27	27½	26¾	27½	+ ⅜
	2⅛	NoAMtg		17	3	2⅞		3	+ ⅛
	24¼	NoAPhl 1.70	6.3	4	108	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
	8⅝	NoestUt 1.10	12.	7	407	9¼	8⅞	9	— ¼
	11	NCalSL .70	5.1	4	47	14	13½	13¾	— ⅛
	13⅞	NIndPS 1.50	11.	7	218	14	d13¾	14	+ ⅛
	32¼	NorNGs 3	6.8	6	148	45	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
	96½	NoNG pf8.48	8.7		z200	98	97	98	+1
	21½	NoStPw 2.28	10.	6	449	22	21¾	21¾	
	28⅜	NorTel s.80			276	38½	38	38⅜	+ ⅜
	4½	Nthgate s			28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
	27⅜	Nortrp 1.80	5.4	5	75	33⅛	32¼	33⅛	+ ⅝
	22⅜	NwstAirl .80	3.8	7	1403	26½	26⅛	26¼	— ¼
	23	NwtBco 1.32	5.3	6	27	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	
	17	NwtEnr s1.30	5.9	6	228	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	+ ¼
	23	NwtInd 2.05	6.3	6	311	32⅞	31⅞	32⅝	+1⅛
	22⅝	NwtP pf2.50	11.		22	22	d22	22	— ⅜
	9⅛	NwMLf 1e	11.	9	74	9⅛	d 9	9⅛	— ⅛
	25	NwStW 1.80	7.1	5	7	25½	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅜
	22	Norton 1.40	4.7	6	30	30	29½	29⅝	+ ⅜
	14⅛	NorSim 1.04b	6.9	7	476	15½	14⅞	15⅛	
	32¾	NortS pf1.60	4.7		4	33⅞	33⅞	33¾	— ⅛
	25½	Nucor s .36	1.3	6	317	28	26⅝	28	+1⅜
		— O—O—O —							
	16⅝	OKC 1.20	3.3	8	832	40⅝	36	36	— ⅜
	14⅝	Oakind .40	1.5	11	232	27⅜	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
	15⅝	OakiteP 1.20	7.6	7	3	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
	14⅜	OccIPet 1.25	5.3	5	1598	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	
	4½	OccIPet wt			121	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
	26¾	OccIP pf2.16	5.8		1	37½	37½	37½	— ½
	48½	OccIP pf3.60	4.8		5	76	75⅞	75⅞	—1⅜
	48¾	OccIP pf 4	5.4		1	74¼	74¼	74¼	—1
	20⅜	OccIP pf2.50	12.		32	20½	d20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
	17½	OccIP pf2.12	12.		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
22½	18⅝	OccIP pf2.30	12.		7	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
40	27¼	Ogden 2	6.6	5	189	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	— ⅛
17¼	14	OhioEd 1.76	12.	9	615	14¼	14	14⅛	— ¼
41	31½	OhEd pf3.90	12.		z110	33	32	33	+1
47½	39¼	OhEd pf4.40	11.		z240	39	d38¼	38⅝	—1⅛
47	39	OhEd pf4.44	12.		z100	38	d38	38	—1⅛
90¼	69	OhEd pf8.64	12.		z60	71¼	71¼	71¼	+1
106	90	OhE pf10.48	12.		z50	89½	d89½	89½	—1
108⅝	92	OhE pf10.76	12.		z100	93	93	93	
82½	68	OhP pf 8.04	13.		z260	66½	d63⅝	63⅝	—4⅝
24½	18	OhP pfG2.27	12.		200	18⅝	d17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
123	105⅛	OhP pfA 14	13.		z220	108	108	108	
121⅛	106	OhP pfF 14	13.		z150	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
17⅝	13⅜	OklaGE 1.60	12.	9	270	13⅜	d13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	8¼	OklGE pf.80	9.7		z60	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
26⅝	18⅝	OklaNG 1.80	9.2	6	66	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
25	15⅜	Olin 1	6.1	6	152	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
33½	23	Omark 1.12	3.9	4	19	29	28⅝	29	+ ¼
26¼	16	Oneida .92	4.7	4	15	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	+ ¼
13⅛	9½	Opelika .84	8.0	4	4	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
15⅝	12½	OranRk 1.56	12.	6	52	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
9	4⅝	Orange .20	3.4	3	270	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	7¼	OrionC .30	3.1	6	115	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	15	OutMar 1.40	8.5	8	66	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝	+1⅛
25¼	17¾	OutletCo 1	5.6	5	35	18⅛	17¾	17¾	
18⅝	13	OverhDr .84	5.7	5	342	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
25½	16	OvrnTr 1.24	6.9	4	33	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
35	20¼	OverSh .50b	1.8	5	41	27⅜	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
31	24½	OwenC 1.20	4.7	7	84	26½	25⅝	25½	—1
22⅞	17⅛	OwenIll 1.26	6.7	4	128	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
69⅞	60	OwnIl pf4.75	7.9		1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	
12¼	8	Oxfrdln .68	6.5	5	1	10½	10½	10½	
		— P—Q —							
23½	15⅝	PHH Gp .80	3.7	10	96	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
12⅝	7⅛	PNBMt 1.08e	14.		43	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
34⅛	23⅛	PPG 2	6.7	6	170	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
26½	12⅝	PSA		4	71	22⅛	22	22¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	11	PacAS 1.28	12.		15	11	d10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
25½	21⅝	PacGE 2.44	11.	6	1176	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
23⅝	20	PacLtg 2.24	11.	5	147	20⅛	d19⅞	20	— ⅛
52⅝	38⅛	PacLm 2.40	5.4	12	25	44½	43⅞	44⅛	+ ⅜
20	17	PNwTel 1.64	9.6	6	11	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
22⅛	17	PacPw 1.92	11.	7	273	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
15⅝	12¼	PacTT 1.40	12.	7	117	12¼	d12	12⅛	— ⅛
68⅝	58	PacTT pf 6	10.		z200	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
11¼	6⅝	PaineW .44	5.3	4	59	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
15⅛	12½	PalW pf1.30	10.		17	12⅝	d12¼	12½	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	PalmBc 1.20	7.8	3	28	15½	15¼	15⅜	
5⅝	3⅝	Pamida .061			51	3¼	d 3	3⅛	— ⅛
8	5½	PanAm			52442	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
55⅝	36⅞	PanEP 3.10	6.0	7	102	51⅞	51	51½	— ⅜
24⅛	14⅝	Papcft 1.14b	6.0	6	76	19¼	18⅞	19	— ¼
22½	10⅝	Pargas 1.08	6.4	8	17	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅜
36	18⅝	ParkDr s .24	.8	10	x397	29½	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅜
32⅜	22½	ParHan 1.20	4.4	7	15	27⅜	27½	27½	— ⅛
17¾	14⅝	ParkPn s.36	2.4	8	44	15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	7	PatPtl		200	118	14⅛	13⅝	14	
26	15⅛	Pavlsnw .60	2.6	9	10	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+ ¼
26½	18⅝	Peabdy .28b	1.3	8	506	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	6	Penso		30	120	11⅛	10½	10⅝	— ¼
22⅛	13⅝	PenCen			156	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
12	9⅝	PenCn prA			55	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6½	4⅝	PenCn prB			179	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	PenDix			66	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
11½	7½	PennCp n.12	1.4		292	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
35	25½	Penney 1.76	6.8	7	283	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅜
21¼	17¾	PaPL 2.04	11.	6	333	18	17¾	17⅞	
47½	40¼	PaPL pf4.40	11.		z100	40½	40½	40½	— ½
48½	42	PaPL pf4.50	11.		z270	42½	d40	40	—2½
94½	78¾	PaPL pf8.60	11.		z20	78¾	78¾	78¾	
89½	71⅝	PaPL pf8.40	12.		z200	73	73	73	+1
111	96	PaPL pf 11.	11.		z30	96	96	96	
119⅝	104⅛	PaPL pf 13	12.		z220	105½	104¼	104¼	+ ⅛
84¼	70½	PaPL pf 8	11.		z60	70	d70	70	— ½
35⅝	30½	Penwlt 2.20	7.0	6	666	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
51⅜	26⅝	Pennzol 2.58	5.7	8	429	46⅝	45½	45⅝	— ⅛
16	9⅝	PeopDr .24	1.8	8	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
39⅞	31⅝	PeopGs 2.88	8.2	7	347	35⅜	35¼	35¼	— ¼
28½	21⅝	PepsiCo 1.14	4.8	9	1026	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
34½	19⅝	PerkinE .52	1.8	11	348	29⅞	28⅝	28¾	— ⅛
15¾	7⅝	Periec		14	1355	u15⅝	15⅛	15½	+ ⅜
42	29⅞	Petrie 1.40	4.6	9	14	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅛
27½	23⅛	Petroln s		18	39	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅛
29	20⅝	PetRs 2.51e	9.7		49	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	19	PetRs pf1.75	7.4		18	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
36¼	29	Pfizer 1.32	3.8	11	826	35⅛	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅜
32	19⅝	PhelpD 1	4.3	7	580	24	23⅝	23½	— ⅜
17⅝	14⅛	PhilaEl 1.80	12.	8	420	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
45½	38	PhilE pf4.30	11.		z10	37⅝	d37⅝	37⅝	—1
45	36½	PhilE pf4.40	12.		z210	37	36½	37	— ½
50	37	PhilE pf4.68	12.		z110	38	37⅝	38	+ ¼
104	89	PhilE pf9.52	11.		z50	89	89	89	
101½	83	PhilE pf9.50	12.		z170	82½	d82	82	—1
82⅛	65	PhilE pf7.80	12.		z280	65	d63	63	—2
30¼	19⅝	PhilSub 1.10	4.3	8	57	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
38⅛	31⅝	PhilMr s1.25	4.0	8	873	32	31¼	31⅝	— ⅜
6½	3⅝	Philind .28	6.1	2	24	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
46⅛	28⅝	PhilPet 1.40	3.3	8	869	42⅝	42	42⅝	
15⅝	9¼	PhilVH .60	6.0	4	36	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
20	8⅛	PiedAvt .24	1.7	4	104	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅝
22	15⅛	PieNG 1.56a	8.3	8	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
14⅞	6	Pier 1 .15e	1.0	9	695	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
41¼	32	Pllsbry 1.72	4.9	7	117	35⅜	35	35¼	
27½	23¼	Pioner s		11	78	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
38½	21⅝	PitnyB 1.20	5.1	7	653	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ¼
33⅛	25	PitnB pf2.12	8.2		58	26	d24⅝	26	+1
30⅛	16	Pittstn 1.20	5.2	15	385	23	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	5	PlanRsc		7	132	5½	5	5½	+ ⅜
22¼	14⅝	Plantrn .16	.9	13	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	10⅝	Playboy .12	1.0	14	63	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	19½	Plessey 1e	4.0	8	2	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¾
34¼	17	Pneumo 1	3.8	10	57	26⅝	26½	26⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
20⅞	11⅛	PopoPd .20b	1.2	11	599	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ½
56	23¾	Polaroid 1	4.2	7	663	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	— ½
23	14⅝	Pndrosa .40	2.6	4	111	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
38	21½	PopTal 1.16	3.9	4	10	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ½
21½	13	Portec .80b	5.1	7	37	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	14	PortGE 1.70	12.	9	263	14¼	14	14⅛	
106⅜	93¾	PoG pf11.50	12.		z100	94½	94½	94½	+1¼
39	27½	Potlich 1.32	4.0	6	22	33⅛	33¼	33⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅛	PotmEl 1.40	12.	7	1502	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
52	42	PotEl pf4.50	11.		z100	42¼	42¼	42¼	
45⅛	35½	PotEl pf4.04	12.		z100	35	d34½	34½	—1⅜
37¾	21¾	Premier .81	2.3	10	10	34½	34½	34½	
16	6⅜	Presley s.36i	4.9	3	222	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
19⅜	14⅝	PrimeC s		13	160	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
89¾	72⅝	ProctG 3.40	4.6	11	192	74⅝	74	74	— ½
18⅝	9¼	PrdRsh s.54	3.3	9	51	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
28	18⅝	Proler .75e	3.4	5	9	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
17⅝	13¼	PSvCol 1.60	12.	10	270	13⅛	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
24⅛	19¾	PSCol pf2.10	11.		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
27	23	PSInd 2.32	10.	6	158	23⅛	d22⅝	22⅝	— ½
39½	32	PSIn pf 3.50	11.		z100	31⅜	d31	31	—1
13	10	PSIn pf 1.04	11.		z100	9½	d 9½	9½	—1
106½	89⅝	PSIn pf 9.44	11.		z10	89½	d89½	89½	—1½
22	17	PSvNH 2.12	12.	6	79	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
28	22⅛	PSNH pf2.75	12.		z240	22⅛	d22¼	22¼	— ½
21½	18¼	PSvNM 1.92	11.	7	30	18½	18¼	18¼	
23½	18½	PSvEG 2.20	12.	6	214	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
15⅝	12⅝	PSEG pf1.40	11.		9	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
48	38	PSEG pf4.18	11.		z10	39½	39½	39½	+1½
59½	43½	PSEG pf5.05	11.		z1210	45	d43⅝	45	+1½
59½	47½	PSEG pf5.28	11.		z10	46½	d46½	46½	—1½
24⅝	19	PSEG pf2.17	12.		4	19	d18½	18½	— ⅛
77¼	63	PSEG pf6.80	11.		z70	62	d62	62	—1
26½	21	PSEG pf2.43	12.		7	20¾	d20½	20¾	— ¼
117	102	PSE pf12.25	12.		z20	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ¾
11⅞	5½	Publick			116	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	Pueblo		4	14	3½	3⅛	3½	
6⅛	4	PR Cem		5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
17½	14¼	PgSPL 1.64	12.	7	204	14	d13¾	13⅞	— ⅜
41⅜	29⅝	Pullma 1.80	5.0	7	156	36¼	34⅜	35⅞	+ ⅜
18½	14⅝	Purex 1.28	8.1	7	63	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
9⅝	3	PuritnFo			77	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅜
35⅛	22⅛	Purolatr 1.32	4.8	7	144	27½	27¼	27½	
27⅝	21⅝	QuakO 1.40	5.6	6	74	25	24⅞	25	
110	100	QuaO pf9.56	9.5		z5070	101	100	100½	—1⅜
24½	12⅝	QuakStO 1	5.8	9	98	17⅞	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
18	14	QuakStO wi			1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
33	18⅝	Quanex s 1	4.7	8	11	21½	21½	21½	— ½
10⅝	4⅝	Questor .20	3.0	11	85	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
23	19	QuestrptA 2	9.5		1	21	21	21	+ ½
		— R—R—R —							
14⅝	9	RBInd .24	2.4	7	19	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
28¼	21⅝	RCA 1.60	7.2	7	424	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
41½	37	RCApf 3.50	9.5		z60	37⅛	37	37	— ½
66¼	51½	RCA pf 4	7.8		1	51¼	d51¼	51¼	— ½
12½	8½	RLC s .44	5.0	4	397	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
13	8⅝	RTE .65	7.4	6	55	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
13½	10	RalsPur .58	5.7	8	837	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
14¼	6⅝	Ramad .12e	1.6	14	1008	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	+ ½
23	12⅞	Ranco .76	5.7	7	38	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
18¼	11½	RapAm .60e	3.6	4	56	16⅛	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
37	21⅝	Raybt 1.60b	7.2	5	27	22⅝	22	22¼	+ ¼
22⅛	14⅛	Raymdinl 1	6.7	4	48	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
61¼	42½	Raythn 1.60	3.0	9	407	53	52½	52⅝	+ ⅝
33⅛	18⅝	ReadBat 1	3.5	9	375	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
16⅛	11½	RltRef 1.63e	15.	7	29	11⅛	d10⅝	11	— ½
8¼	3½	Redmn .14e	2.2	5	312	6½	6⅛	6½	
10¼	7⅛	ReeceCp .60	7.3	6	9	8¼	8¼	8¼	
33⅞	24⅝	ReevsB 2	7.8	3	48	25½	25	25½	+ ⅜
16½	10⅝	ReichCh .74	6.3	12	73	12	11⅝	11¾	— ½
70⅛	29⅝	ReinEl 1.68	2.3	14	41	68⅛	67⅞	68⅛	+ ½
195	85⅝	RelEl pf 3	1.6		3	190	190	190	—2
55⅛	31½	RelGp 2	4.3	5	234	47	46⅞	47	
26⅝	22	RelG pf 2.60	12.		11	22	d21⅞	21¾	— ½
27½	23½	Relin pf2.68	11.		1	23½	23½	23½	
9⅝	5⅛	RepAir .20	3.3	4	429	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
4	⅛	RepAir wt			402	½	3-16	7-16	+ ⅛
30	11⅝	RepCp .60b	3.5	3	92	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
25⅛	13⅞	RepFnS s.92	4.2	4	147	22⅛	21⅛	21⅞	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅛	RepMtg			41	1½	1½	1½	
31	21¼	RepStl 2	7.8	3	157	25½	24¾	25½	+1⅛
30	20⅝	RepTex 1	4.3	6	20	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
30¾	9	ResvOil .30	1.0	15	672	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅜
45	19⅝	RsOil pf1.75	3.9		18	44½	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅜
32⅞	20⅝	RevcoD .80	3.2	10	95	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
17⅜	11⅝	Revere		3	98	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
55⅝	44½	Revlon 1.56	3.4	11	282	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ¾
22½	12⅝	Rexham .60	4.5	6	65	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
19⅝	15⅛	Rexnrd .96	6.2	5	118	15⅝	d15⅜	15⅝	
66⅞	54½	Reyln 4.20	6.8	6	397	62⅛	61¾	61¾	— ½
78½	60	Reyln pf2.25	3.2		3	71	71	71	
50⅝	46⅝	Reyln pf4.10	8.8		6	46⅝	d46½	46½	— ¼
39⅛	28⅝	ReyMtl 2.20	6.9	4	367	31⅞	29⅞	31¾	+2¼
45	41⅞	ReyM pf2.37	5.7		9	41½	41½	41½	
35	16½	RichCo 1.20	4.7	6	129	26⅜	25¼	25⅜	— ½
26	19⅝	RchMer 1.20	5.0	7	111	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+1⅛
18⅝	15¼	RiegelT 1.60	9.6	5	28	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝	+1
38⅛	23½	RioGran 1	3.5	4	55	28½	27⅞	28⅝	+ ¾
20	13⅝	RioGr pf .80	5.4		84	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+1⅛
26⅛	16⅝	RiteAid .65	2.9	9	112	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
22¼	16⅛	Robshw 1.30	8.0	6	72	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
33⅞	22⅝	Robtsn 1.90	6.3	7	17	30	29	30	+ ⅜
12	8¼	Robins .40	4.8	8	130	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	15	RochG 1.48	9.9	6	68	15⅛	d14⅞	15	— ⅛
20⅞	16⅛	RochTl 1.56	9.5	6	74	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
19½	10⅛	Rockwy 1l		5	49	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
46⅛	30⅝	Rockwl 2.60	6.3	6	119	41⅞	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
47⅜	30½	RohmH 2	5.0	6	74	40¼	39	40	+ ⅝
19⅛	10	Rohrlnd		4	161	13	12⅝	13	
31⅜	16¼	Rollins .72	2.7	12	331	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
40	28⅝	Rolm s		18	95	31⅞	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅝
4⅛	2½	Ronson			72	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	

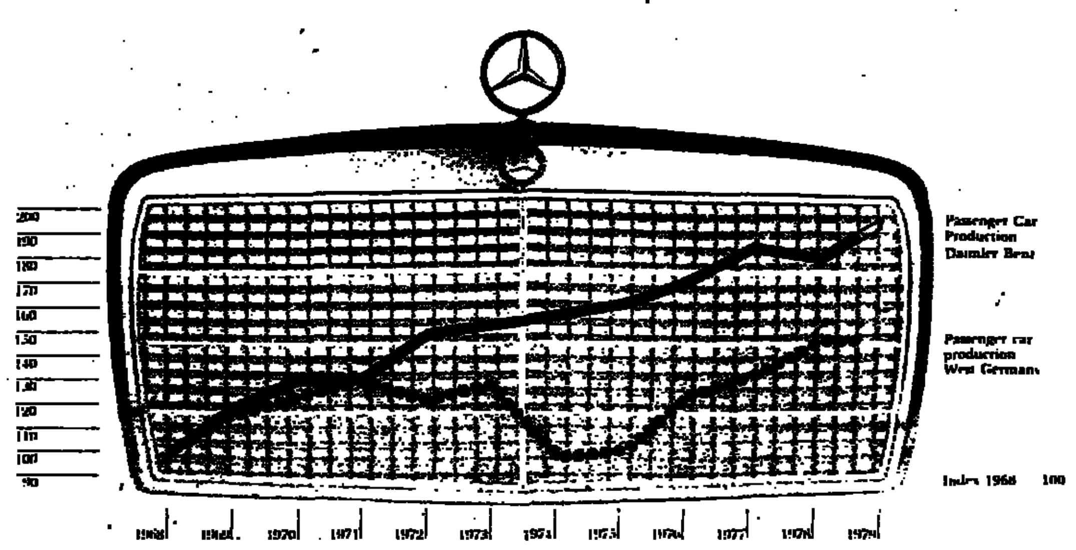
12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
11⅝	9⅝	Rogers .90	9.1	5	39	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
20½	13⅝	Rorer .84	5.8	8	93	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
47½	15	Rosario .60	1.2	15	1180	u48⅜	45⅝	48¼	+1⅞
33⅝	15⅝	Rowan .10	.3	12	117	30	29⅝	29⅝	
18⅝	11⅞	RC Cas 1.04	8.1	33	91	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ½
80⅝	57⅝	RoyID 5.53e	7.3	4	283	76⅛	75½	75⅝	—1⅛
29	21⅜	Rubbrm .92	3.4	9	130	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
11½	9¼	RussTog .88	9.5	5	22	9¼	d 9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
25⅝	14⅝	RyanH 1	5.4	6	21	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
27½	18⅝	RyderS 1b	4.7	6	722	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
		— S—S—S —							
10⅛	5⅝	SCA .35t	5.2	9	314	7	6⅝	6¾	
32	16¾	SCM 1.30	5.6	5	484	24⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+2⅛
26¼	12⅛	SPSTec .64	3.1	5	34	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
53⅝	24⅝	Sabine .56	1.1	44	184	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝	
20⅝	8	Safgdin .32	1.8	14	128	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
44	34⅝	Safewy 2.60	7.2	6	132	36½	35⅞	36¼	+ ⅝
12½	7½	SagaCp .44	5.8	25	46	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	21⅛	SJoMn 1.40	5.0	7	255	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅝
13⅝	11	SJoLP 1.26	11.	9	8	11¼	11	11	— ¼
60⅝	34⅝	StLSaF 2.50	5.2	7	18	48	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅜
11¼	9	SPaul 1.03e	11.		29	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	27⅜	StRegP 1.80	6.3	6	374	29⅛	28½	28⅝	— ¼
7⅛	5½	Salant .40	7.4	7	42	5⅝	d 5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
15⅛	5	Sambos			402	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	13⅛	SDieGs 1.52	11.	8	166	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	SJuanR 1.05t	6.2	12	244	17⅛	16⅝	17	— ⅛
29½	12⅝	Sanders .50	2.1	10	415	23⅝	22½	23⅛	+ ⅜
55	29⅝	SFeInd 2.40	5.4	6	200	45	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅜
15¼	8	SFeIn pf .50	4.2		1	12	12	12	— ⅜
34⅛	18⅛	SFeInt .72	2.4	29	1411	30	29½	29⅝	— ¼
17⅛	13	SalWel .88	6.1	7	3	14½	14½	14½	
9⅛	4⅜	SaulRE			69	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅛	4⅝	SavASto		11	48	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	7	SavOnD .40	4.0	7	41	10⅛	10	10	
11⅝	9⅛	SavEIP 1	10.	4	44	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
12⅝	10⅛	SavE pf1.28	12.		3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19⅛	11⅜	Savin .20	5.2	3	217	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅜	Saxon		6	245	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Schaefer			22	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
35⅝	27⅛	SchrPlo 1.44	4.9	7	1321	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
64⅝	59⅝	SchrPl pf5.07	8.5		10	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	Schlitz .30t			759	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
89⅝	66⅝	Schimb s1.10	1.3	19	761	83⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅛
37½	25⅛	SciAtla s.18	.5	19	138	34⅛	34⅛	34⅞	+ ⅛
27¼	18	SCOA s 1	4.6	6	68	22	21½	21¾	
5⅝	3⅛	ScotLad .05e	1.1	7	26	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
30⅞	22	ScotFet 1.80	7.1	6	83	25½	25	25½	+ ½
26	15⅝	ScottF .80	3.6	8	90	22¼	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	13½	ScoHP .92	5.5	5	479	17⅛	16½	16⅞	+ ⅝
17⅝	8⅛	Scottys .40	2.6	9	21	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	17¼	Scovill 1.40	7.8	5	217	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅞	Scudder		17	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9⅝	8⅝	Scud pf .90e	10.		5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	SeaCA pf1.46	15.		21	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
25	14⅝	SeaCont .42	2.8	5	75	15⅝	15	15	
32⅝	23⅝	SeabCL 2.20	8.8	3	123	25½	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
18½	9½	SeaWA .40b	3.7	5	240	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	23	Seafst 1.12	4.3	6	386	26½	26	26¼	+ ⅜
42¼	24¼	Seagrm g1.12		13	226	34⅝	33⅝	34¼	+ ⅜
23	10½	Seagrv .27e	1.6	6	26	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
19¼	14⅛	SealAir n.44	3.0	8	60	14½	d14	14½	+ ⅛
32⅛	19¼	SealPw 1.30	4.7	6	73	27½	26⅝	27½	+1
18⅝	10⅝	SearleG .52	3.4	10	492	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ¼
22⅝	18	Sears 1.28	7.1	6	1458	18¼	18	18⅛	
11¼	4½	Seatrain			250	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
34¾	26½	SecPac n1.80	6.9	5	x272	26½	d26⅜	26⅛	
48⅝	24⅝	Sedco .64	1.6	35	218	40	39½	40	+ ½
14⅝	8	SeigLJ .90e	11.	5	60	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	SvCpInt .34	4.0	5	24	8⅝	8⅛	8½	
14½	7⅝	Shakspr .52	4.3	9	55	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ½
18¼	11⅝	Shaklee .74	5.6	4	85	13½	13	13⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	21	Shapell .15	.4	4	76	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅜
18½	8½	ShearH .48b	3.4	3	93	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
51⅜	30¼	ShellOil 2	4.1	8	410	48⅝	48¼	48½	
11⅝	8	ShelGlo .70	8.8	3	84	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
17⅞	14	ShelG pf1.35	9.6		2	14	14	14	
17¼	14	ShelG pf1.40	11.		5	13¼	d12½	12½	—1½
28⅝	19⅝	Shrwin		13	65	23	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
54	44	Shrw pf 4.40	9.0		z200	49	49	49	+ ½
14¼	12½	SierPac 1.34	11.	6	52	12¼	d12	12¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	19⅝	Signal 1	3.0	6	281	33½	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
38½	28⅝	Signode 1.72	5.0	6	6	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅜
20⅛	11	SimPrec .28	2.5	8	66	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	SimpPat .56	6.1	10	486	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅛	Singer .50t		3	586	8¼	d 8	8	— ⅛
35	26½	Singr pf3.50	13.		36	26¼	d25⅝	26	— ⅜
13	9⅝	Skyline .48	4.7	10	77	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
22¼	17⅛	SmithA 1.40	8.1	3	26	17⅝	d17	17⅝	+ ¼
67¼	39	Smithln 1.12	1.7	12	105	65½	64⅝	65⅛	+ ½
52⅝	38⅝	Smklin s1.44	2.9	14	877	50⅛	49⅝	50	
30¼	14½	SmithTr 1	3.7	8	188	27½	26⅝	27⅛	+1½
22¼	16½	Smucker 1.10	5.9	6	10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	20½	SnapOn s.80	3.6	11	59	22⅝	22	22⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	SonyCp .10e	1.4	18	x26	7⅛	d 7	7⅛	+ ⅛
21½	16½	SooLin s.76t	4.5	6	14	17	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	SoAllFn			36	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
18	15	SCrEG 1.68	11.	8	108	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
27	22½	SCrE pf2.50	11.		1	22½	22½	22½	
20⅛	16⅛	SoJerln 1.74	9.7	7	11	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
55½	26⅝	Soutdwn .60	1.4	6	64	41⅞	38	41⅝	+3½
17	11½	SoetBk .80	6.2	5	20	13	12⅞	12⅞	
8⅛	6⅛	SoetPS s		4	34	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅜
27⅞	23½	SCalEd 2.72	11.	5	1807	24⅝	24	24⅛	
15¼	11⅞	SouthCo 1.54	13.	9	1712	12⅛	11⅞	12	
19⅝	17	SoInGE 1.52	8.8	7	37	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ¼
49⅞	29⅛	SoNRes 1.50	3.4	9	95	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
41	34½	SNETel 3.60	10.	6	19	35	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
47	38	SoNE pf3.82	10.		1	38	38	38	
37⅝	25	SouPac 2.40	7.6	5	184	31⅝	31⅜	31½	+ ¼
58⅝	44⅝	SouRy 3.20	6.1	5	219	52½	51⅛	52⅛	+ ⅞
29⅝	26⅛	SoRy pf2.60	9.9		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
30½	18½	SoUnCo 1.92	7.7	6	42	25	24⅞	24⅞	
32	25⅝	Soutind .84b	3.1	9	35	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅜
48½	34⅛	SouRoyl s		27	309	u49⅛	47⅛	48⅝	+ ⅛
26	16⅛	SwtAir s.28	1.4	5	98	20	19⅝	19⅝	
28⅝	22⅛	SwtBsh 1.40	6.4	6	18	22¼	d22	22	— ⅜
24	10⅛	SwtFore .40	2.6	4	192	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13⅛	10⅛	SwtGas n1.10	11.	8	168	10⅝	d10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	SwtPS 1.28	11.	8	97	12⅛	11⅞	12	
21¼	10⅛	Sparton .80	3.8	7	92	u21¼	21	21	+ ⅛
34⅝	15¼	SpectPh		16	47	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅜
18⅝	12⅛	SperHut 1	6.9	4	15	14⅛	14½	14½	— ½
57⅝	39⅝	Sperry 1.56	3.6	6	1474	44⅝	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	14	SpmasM 1.20	7.9	4	53	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
25½	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	6.7	7	193	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
37¼	25½	Squibb 1.08	3.2	13	766	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅜
15¼	11⅛	StaRite n.70	6.2	6	36	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ½
31⅝	16½	Staley 1	4.0	16	275	25½	24½	25⅛	+1
26⅝	22	StBrnd 1.48	6.7	8	84	22	d21⅝	22	
48½	38½	StdBr pf3.50	9.2		z20	38	d38	38	— ½
29¼	19¼	StdBPnt .64	3.0	9	61	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ½
18⅝	13½	StdMolA .64	4.6	6	86	14¼	14	14	— ½
62¼	42⅝	StOilCl 2.80	5.2	7	694	54½	53½	53½	— ½
78⅛	49⅝	StOlInd 3	4.0	8	1013	75⅛	73⅛	75	+ ⅝
78⅝	32½	StOilOh 1.20	1.7	13	501	73	71½	72¼	+ ⅝
12⅝	7⅛	StPacCp .60	7.5	3	59	8	7⅝	8	
19½	12⅝	Standex .80	5.0	6	18	16	15⅝	15⅞	
34⅝	22¼	StanW 1.24	4.0	7	32	31½	31	31	— ⅜
32¼	22¼	Starret 1.48	5.2	5	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
6⅛	3⅛	StMutInv		10	3	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
11	9⅛	StaMSe 1.05	12.		86	9⅝	d 9	9	— ⅛
25	19	StaufCh s1.10	5.6	7	182	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Stego .12b	3.6	7	54	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
11⅛	8½	Sterchl .68	7.0	4	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
9½	6⅛	SterlBcp .64	10.	9	62	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	14	SterlDg .84	4.8	11	344	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt .60	3.4	7	37	18	17⅝	17⅝	
16⅛	13	Stevens 1.20b	9.0	4	37	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	26½	StewWa s1.88	6.4	7	21	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	— ½
37⅝	23⅛	StokVC 1.48	6.1	6	27	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
50⅝	37⅝	StoneW 2.75b	6.7	9	21	41⅝	41	41	— ⅜
29⅞	10½	StonCon .60	3.0	9	111	20	19	20	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	StopShp 1.20	8.1	4	12	14¾	14½	14⅝	
23⅝	13⅛	StorTec s		9	646	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
51⅝	26	StorerB 1.30	3.1	8	320	42¼	41⅛	42¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	12½	StridRit 1.08	7.0	6	19	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
4⅞	2⅛	SuavSho .20	6.7	6	17	3	3	3	
36⅝	16½	SubPrG 1.44	4.8	8	29	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
37½	22	SunChm .60	1.9	5	32	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
28⅝	18⅝	SunEl .60	3.2	10	70	19¼	19	19	— ½
70⅝	36⅝	SunCo 3	5.3	7	331	57⅝	56½	57	— ¼
73	37½	SunC pf 2.25	3.8		15	59⅝	58	59⅛	
25	16⅝	Sunbm 1.50	8.0	6	321	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+1
36¼	19	Sundstr 1.20	3.8	8	142	31½	31	31¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	9	SunsM .40	2.4	9	122	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	15⅛	SuprVal .64	3.5	8	29	19½	19	19	
572	269½	SuprOil 2.80	.6	31	131	503	495	496	—5½
104	100	SuprOil wi			3	100	d99	100	
19⅝	10⅛	SupmkG .48	3.1	5	117	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ½
9¼	3⅛	Supscp			40	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12¼	7⅛	SutroM 1e	12.	9	30	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
24½	18⅝	Swank 1.40a	7.3	5	40	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
24¼	14½	Sybron 1.08	6.6	8	135	16⅝	15⅝	16⅜	+ ½
40	29⅝	Sybrn pf2.40	8.2		4	29⅞	d29⅛	29⅞	
		— T—T—T —							
17¼	11¼	TRE s .84	6.8	6	55	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
41⅞	33½	TRW 2	5.6	6	340	36½	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
90	73½	TRW pf 4.40	5.6		40	79	79	79	—1
79	63⅝	TRW pr4.50	6.7		15	68	67½	67½	—1½
32	17½	TaftBrd .76	2.7	8	12	28	28	28	— ½
11⅞	1⅛	Talcott			106	7½	6⅝	7½	+ ⅞
12⅝	8¼	Talley 1	12.	6	51	8⅝	d 8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅛	Talley pf 1	11		6	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅞	TampE 1.44	8.9	7	76	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	
29⅝	17⅛	Tandy		8	884	26	25⅛	25⅝	
6⅞	3⅝	Tandycft n		3	150	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	7⅛	Tappan .40	2.3	13	498	u17⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	9	Tchncolr .72	5.6	5	24	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	7⅞	Technicn		13	30	15½	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
61½	39	Tektrnx .84	1.5	12	153	55	54⅛	54⅝	+ ⅜
11¼	4⅛	Telecor 6.60c		3	17	4⅛	d 4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
154½	83⅝	Teledn 9.92t	7.8	5	716	129	126⅝	127½	+ ½
21⅝	8⅛	Telprmt		17	508	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ½
7⅛	3⅛	Telex		11	366	3⅝	3⅛	3½	
39½	29	Tennco 2.40	6.8	7	947	35⅝	34½	35⅛	+ ⅜
88⅛	78⅛	Tenc pr 7.40	9.4		1	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	14½	Terodyn		12	149	22⅝	21½	22⅛	+ ⅝
19⅝	6⅛	Tesoro		6	639	15⅛	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	19⅝	Tesor pf2.16	8.1		91	27⅛	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	22⅝	Texaco 2.16	7.4	7	3504	29½	28½	29⅛	+ ½
45⅝	35½	TexCm 1.60	4.1	7	70	39½	39	39½	+ ¼
61⅝	32	TexEst 2.70	4.8	9	896	56⅝	55⅝	56⅛	
29	26	TxET pf2.87	11.		39	26¼	d25⅝	25⅝	— ½
26⅛	22⅛	TexGT s1.46	6.3	8	147	24½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
24½	16	TexInd .60	3.6	4	20	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
101	75⅛	TexInst 2	2.2	13	497	90⅛	89⅛	89⅝	+ ⅝
15⅝	5⅛	TexInt			560	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
55½	25⅝	TexOGs .48	1.0	12	562	49	47½	47½	—1½
74	44½	TxPcLd .45e	.7	24	17	65⅛	64⅝	65¼	+ ⅛
20⅛	16¼	TexUtl 1.64	9.5	7	1621	17½	17¼	17¼	
33	18	Texsgll 1.20	4.5	9	262	27	26⅝	26⅝	
51⅝	35⅛	Texgltf pf 3	6.7		65	45⅞	45	45	—1⅛
12⅝	3⅛	Texfl Ind		2	72	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
29⅝	22⅝	Textron 1.80	7.7	5	328	23½	23	23⅛	+ ½
32⅝	25	Textr pf2.08	8.3		19	25	d24½	25	
26¼	21¼	Textr pf1.40	6.8		5	20⅝	d20⅛	20⅝	—1
46	27⅛	Thiokol 1.55	4.1	6	21	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅜
46⅝	39⅝	ThmBet 1.52	3.7	11	15	41⅝	40⅝	40⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	8½	Thomln .56b	5.1	5	36	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	20	ThmJW 1.80	7.1	6	7	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	9½	Thrifty .66	5.9	8	93	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	19¼	Tidwatr .90	3.7	9	283	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	19	TigerInt .80	4.0	5	203	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
49⅝	35⅛	TimeIn 1.66	3.9	8	80	42⅝	42½	42½	— ⅛
35⅝	26½	Timl pfB1.57	5.1		59	31	30½	31	
36⅝	26⅛	TimesM 1.20	3.8	7	253	32	31⅛	32	+ ⅛
63½	45	Timkn 3	5.4	6	31	55⅝	54	55⅛	+1½
31	19⅛	ToddSh		4	30	22	22	22	
25⅞	12⅛	Tokheim .60	3.7	7	90	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+ ½
23⅛	18¼	ToIEdis 2.20	12.	6	162	18⅝	18½	18¼	
23¼	18¼	TolEd pf2.21	12.		7	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
15⅞	7⅛	TonkaCp			41	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	8¼	TootRol .40b	4.5	5	22	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
29⅜	17⅛	ToroCo .88	4.4	6	111	20⅛	19⅝	20	— ⅛
29½	18⅝	ToyRUs n		12	250	25⅝	24⅝	25¼	+1

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
23	15⅝	Tracor s .40	2.3	7	14	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
23½	16¼	Trane s .92	5.5	8	61	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	
36	27¾	TranUn 2.36	7.8	7	117	30½	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	13⅛	TW Corp		9	625	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
7	4	TW Cp wt			278	6	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅜
21⅜	17⅛	TWC pf 2	12.		13	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
17½	13⅝	TWC pf 1.90	14.		81	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
32⅛	23⅛	TWC pf 2.46	11.		43	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅜
20⅛	14⅛	Transm 1.12	6.8	5	1205	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	18⅛	TranInc 2.04	11.		24	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
36⅛	16⅝	Tranco 1.24	3.8	14	222	33⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+ ⅞
14⅞	7⅛	Transcn .60	8.3	8	39	7⅛	d 7	7⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	20½	TrGP pf2.50	12.		5	21	20⅝	20⅝	
18½	10⅝	TrnsOh 40b	3.6	3	21	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
26	19⅛	Tranwy 1.80	8.3	5	41	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
40⅞	30⅝	Travlrs 2.08	6.2	4	1100	33⅞	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	16⅝	TriCon 2.03e	11.		87	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	26½	TriCn pf2.50	9.3		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	TriSoM		4	27	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	Trialnd .30r	3.6	11	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	TrioPc .84	4.8	6	75	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅜
13⅛	6⅝	Trico .18	2.0	9	37	9⅛	9	9	
42⅝	15⅛	TrintyIn 1.20	3.6	11	111	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅜
18⅝	17	TrintyIn wi			1	16⅞	d16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
17½	14	TucsEP 1.42	10.	7	39	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
46⅛	24⅛	TCFox 1.40a	3.6	6	319	39	38⅝	39	+ ½
22½	17	TwinDs 1	5.3	5	12	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	14⅛	TycoLab 1	5.3	6	156	19½	19	19	— ½
18⅝	13⅛	TylerCp .45	3.2	6	233	14⅛	14	14	
46⅝	22	Tymshr		13	22	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
		— U—U—U —							
34⅝	20⅛	UAL 1	4.8	4	687	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
28	16⅝	UGI 1.64	7.0	8	34	23⅝	23½	23½	+ ⅛
29⅛	24⅛	UGI pf 2.75	11.		z100	25	25	25	
18½	12⅛	UMC 1.20	9.3	6	49	12⅛	d12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr			25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29⅛	16	UNC Res .50	2.2	6	463	22⅛	20⅞	22⅛	+1⅜
39½	17	UVInd 18c		6	193	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10	Unarco .88	7.5	5	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
52½	43⅝	UComp 2.60	5.9	7	428	44⅛	44	44	— ⅛
44½	33⅛	UnCarb 3	7.6	5	636	39⅝	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	7⅛	UnComr .20	2.0		25	10	10	10	
9⅛	3⅛	UnionCp .24t	3.7	6	189	7	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
15	12⅛	UnElec 1.44	12.	6	204	12⅛	d12	12	— ⅛
35½	31½	UnEl pf3.50	11.		z100	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
48	39⅝	UnEl pf 4.50	12.		z240	38½	d37⅛	37⅛	—1⅛
22⅞	17½	UnEl pf 2.13	12.		14	17⅝	d17⅛	17½	
27½	23⅛	UnEl pf 2.72	11.		3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
81⅛	67	UnEl pfH 8	12.		1	67	67	67	
49⅝	33	UOilCl s1.30	2.9	9	468	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
74	50⅛	UPacC 2.30	3.5	9	339	66⅛	65⅝	66	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Uniroyal			1155	4	3⅞	4	
78⅛	40	Uniryl pf 8	19.		z2670	43½	41	42⅛	+1⅛
12⅛	7⅛	UnBrnd .20a	2.3	5	122	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	UBrd pf1.20	11.		7	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
53⅛	29⅛	UEnRs 2.48	5.3	6	388	46⅞	45⅝	46⅝	+ ⅜
31½	28	UFinCl s.90	3.0	8	293	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	13⅝	UnGrly 1a	.7	7	113	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
25⅛	21⅛	UIllum 2.68	12.	6	30	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	18⅛	UIlu pf 2.20	12.		z600	18½	18½	18½	
20⅞	12½	UnitInd .90	5.6	5	19	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
18	8⅛	UnitInn .22	1.5	6	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
12⅜	10	UJerBk 1.04	10.	4	29	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	UnMM n			177	7⅛	6⅛	6⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	UnPkMn			28	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
32⅝	22⅝	UnRelg s		5	30	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+1⅜
20½	14½	USFoS 1.58e	9.6		16	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
41⅛	29	USFid 2.40	6.7	4	395	35⅞	35	35⅛	+ ⅞
37⅛	23⅛	USGyps 2.40	7.7	4	276	31	29⅝	31	+1⅛
33½	22½	USGy pf1.80	6.7		6	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	6⅛	USHom .52	4.5	3	200	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
10½	6⅛	USInd .64	8.1	4	166	8	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	12½	USLeasa .52	4.2	5	189	12½	d12¼	12½	
9⅛	4⅛	US Rlty			76	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	USShoe 1.48	7.9	4	23	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	USSteel 1.60	7.6	5	1080	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
37⅛	30⅛	USTobc 1.84	5.8	9	109	32⅛	31½	32	+ ⅛
43⅛	35⅛	UnTech 2.20	5.8	6	739	38⅛	37⅛	37⅞	+ ⅛
58	47½	UTch pf3.87	7.7		270	50⅛	49½	50⅛	+ ⅜
27⅝	23⅛	UTch pf2.55	11.		118	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	16⅛	UniTel 1.52	8.7	6	324	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
37½	12	Unitrod .50	1.7	12	138	30⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+1⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Univar .56	6.1	5	13	9⅛	9	9⅛	
22	14½	UnivFd .96	6.7	7	27	14½	d14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
24½	15⅛	UnLeaf 1.20	6.6	7	24	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
50⅛	40	Upjohn 1.72	4.2	8	659	41⅛	40½	40½	— ⅛
28	17	USLIFE .68	3.1	6	111	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
10⅞	8⅛	UslifeFd .96a	11.		13	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
19⅜	16⅝	UtaPL 1.76	10.	11	91	17	16⅛	16⅞	
30⅛	26	UtPL pf2.80	11.		4	26	d25⅝	26	
23⅝	20⅛	UtPL pf2.04	10.		10	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
		— V—V—V —							
21	16½	VF Cp 1.40	8.2	5	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
37½	14	VSI Cp .60	1.7	10	267	35	33⅝	35	+1⅝
9	4⅛	Valleyln .40	6.8	12	9	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	10½	VanDrn .92	7.8	4	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
27⅞	11⅞	Varian .40	1.8	26	118	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	7½	Varo .40	5.0	7	67	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
39½	16½	Veeco .60	1.8	11	78	33	32⅛	32⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	Vendo			14	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅝	VestSe 1.36e	13.		23	10½	d10⅛	10½	— ⅛
34	18⅝	Viacom .32	1.1	13	16	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10½	VaEPw 1.40	13.	6	1508	11	d10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
97⅛	75⅛	VaEP pf8.84	11.		z20	77	77	77	—1⅛
99⅛	75	VaEP pf8.60	12.		z110	74	d73	73	—2
101⅛	82	VaEP pf9.75	12.		z110	81	d80	80	—2
29½	23⅛	VaEP pf2.90	13.		41	23½	d21⅛	22	—1⅛
83	66	VaE pfJ7.72	12.		z500	65⅛	d65⅛	65⅛	— ⅛
78⅛	66	VaEP pf7.20	11.		z10	65½	d65½	65½	—1⅛
29⅛	7⅛	Varnado .60	3.1	30	124	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
15⅝	11⅛	VulcInc .75	6.7	4	7	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
37	26⅛	VulcnM 1.60	4.8	7	29	33½	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅜
		— W—W—W —							
41⅛	17½	WUI .80	2.3	11	114	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅜
19	12	Wabash .50	4.2	4	16	12⅛	d11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
49	41½	WabR pf4.50	11.		z50	41½	41½	41½	

(Continued on Page 12)

Daimler-Benz tackles the tasks of the future



altogether successful ancial year

turnover of the anization as a whole was eased in 1978 — despite loss of production of more n DM 1 billion caused by wage dispute — by 4.2 per t to DM 27 billion. The ance sheet and accounts mitted for the first time on orld-wide basis, show an ual surplus of DM 593 lion. Of this, DM 350 lion has been used for her consolidation of the rves.

Daimler-Benz AG, both the ual surplus of DM 474 lion and the total dividend ount of DM 243 million e approximately 6.5 per t up on the previous year.

ension of passenger production

1978, daily production was reased by about 8 per cent to more than 1,700 vehicles. Altogether 393,000 passenger cars were produced. During the year covered by the report, 240,000 Mercedes-Benz lorries and buses were produced world-wide, helped in particular, by the more than average increase in sales in West Germany.



Intensive research and development

For research and development, more funds were made available than at any time before — in 1978, about DM 1 billion. Top expertise and quality will also remain the organization's yardstick in the future. Particular attention is being given equally to the problems of environmental protection and saving of energy and to the questions of active and passive safety. Daimler-Benz is investigating alternative propulsion systems and energizers.

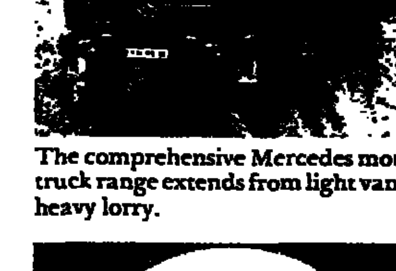
The organization has a pre-eminent share in the development of public transport, the lead in diesel technology has been marked, in particular, by the first five-cylinder diesel engine with exhaust gas turbocharging. An essential advance in safety is represented by the electronically controlled anti-blocking system (a-b-s) introduced in 1978.

1978

The economic success of the financial year 1978 is a continuation of the upward development which has been maintained for more than two decades. Thanks to the financial and technical bases created during this period, it has been possible to make extensive preparations for the future. The annual balance sheet and accounts submitted reflect the high financial capacity of the organization. In the further technical development of the automobile, Daimler-Benz has from the very outset occupied a leading position. An important example of this has been the early realization of the importance of vehicle safety and its practical implementation. We are continually striving to improve the safety, comfortable driving and economy which form an ideal combination in the Mercedes. The focal point of topical discussion is the saving of energy, which has for years past also pre-eminently determined the development work carried on by Daimler-Benz. In this, particular strength is derived by the organization from the lead in diesel technology. Research into alternative propulsion systems and energizers is being systematically progressed. These include hydrogen, alcohol and electric energy as well as the development of traffic-biased and particularly economical bus systems for public passenger transport. The Mercedes production range is being consistently developed further and supplemented on the basis of its traditional advantages. This enables Daimler-Benz to offer, now and in the future, an attractive range of models meeting both the individual requirements of customers and the changed environmental and overall conditions. With this objective in view, investments throughout the world were increased to DM 1.5 billion in 1978. For the five-year period from 1979 to 1983, plans have been made for investments amounting to DM 10 billion in West Germany alone, and DM 3 billion abroad. Daimler-Benz has made intensive preparations for the future. These preparations also include an important element of social responsibility — not only for the organization's own 175,000 employees, but, in addition to this, for the much larger number of people employed in the suppliers' industries and for the economic efficiency of these firms.

Outlook

The high level of demand is continuing for all types of the extensive range of passenger cars and commercial vehicles. In 1979, Daimler-Benz is anticipating a substantially increased output of more than 420,000 passenger cars. This clearly reflects the long-term measures taken with a view to stepping up production capacity. For commercial vehicles, too, increased production is scheduled to attain more than 250,000 units. The world-wide turnover of the organization as a whole will foreseeably rise by about 10 per cent. With realism and confidence in its organizational concept and model design, Daimler-Benz is undertaking the up-to-date solution of the tasks of the future, which are closely bound up with the demand for still more economical and ecologically compatible automobiles.



The comprehensive Mercedes motor truck range extends from light van to heavy lorry.



New methods of short-distance public passenger transport are shown by the track-guided bus developed by Daimler-Benz.

Group Balance Sheet (world-wide)
in summarized form

ASSETS	31 December 1978 Mill. DM	1977 Mill. DM	LIABILITIES	31 December 1978 Mill. DM	1977 Mill. DM
Fixed assets	3,297.9	2,872.7	Equity capital	4,275.6	3,934.6
			Blanket value adjustment to claims	227.6	208.4
Current assets	9,563.0	9,035.7	Borrowed capital	8,357.7	7,765.4
			including: Group profit/dividends	243.3	228.3
Balance sheet total	12,860.9	11,908.4	Balance sheet total	12,860.9	11,908.4

Group Profit and Loss Account (world-wide)
in summarized form

	1978 Mill. DM	1977 Mill. DM
Total revenue	24,549.9	23,921.9
Material costs	12,212.2	12,280.4
Payroll and related expenses	6,721.6	6,549.7
Depreciations	1,013.0	917.7
Taxes on income from revenue and capital	2,101.0	1,927.0
Additional expenditure from other costs and revenue items	1,909.3	1,660.0
Annual profit	592.8	587.1

Copies of the full annual report in German and accounts in English can be obtained from Daimler Benz AG, Dept. UBA, P.O. Box 202, D-7000 Stuttgart 60

Mercedes-Benz

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the October 24, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0015	4.134	110.925*	47.325*	0.2411	—	6.095*	130.35*	38.00*
Brussels (a)	29.445	61.2075	16.0835	6.865	3.494*	14.50	—	17.4635	5.5085
Frankfurt	1.8045	3.807	—	42.67*	2.171x	90.11*	6.225*	108.90*	34.30*
London (b)	2.1103	—	3.8075	8.92375	1,754.00	4.22575	61.25	3.496	11.09
Milan	830.05	1,752.00	460.33	196.46	—	414.96	28.63	499.74	157.67
New York (c)	—	2.115	1.80425	4.233	831.50	2.0015	28.94	1.655	5.254
Paris	4.225	8.9025	234.38*	—	5.0895x	211.19*	14.5715*	254.45*	80.21*
Zurich	1.658	3.49775	91.80195*	39.2334*	0.19975	82.81295*	5.72*	—	31.5474*
ECU	1.38095	0.654945	2.48792	5.83176	1,146.19	2.76135	40.0096	2.291	7.26864

Dollar values. Belgian financial franc: 29.725 ; Canadian $: 1.1841 ; Danish krone: 5.2612 ; Escudo: 50.369 ; Hong Kong $: 5.048 ; Irish £: 2.067 ; Norw. krone: 5.0095 ; Peseta: 66.215 ; Schilling: 12.9825 ; Singapore $: 2.174 ; Swedish krona: 4.246 ; Yen: 234.10.

£ Sterling: 1.021 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 3pm EST rates for New York.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 24, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (l)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond ... SF 695.80
— (d) Conbar ... SF 639.00
— (d) Grobar ... SF 602.00
— (d) Stockbar ... SF 717.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund ... SF 15.95
— (d) Crossbow Fund ... SF 3.78
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. ... $9.26

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust ... $6.59
—(w) High Interest Sterling ... £0.91

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund ... $19.57
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ... $11.83
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. ... $28.71

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses ... SF 308.50
— (d) Canasec ... SF 436.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ... SF 62.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ... SF 61.75
— (d) Energie-Valor ... SF 88.50
— (d) Ussec ... SF 426.00
— (d) Europa-Valor ... SF 114.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra ... DM 19.30
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond ... DM 66.40

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
— (d) Earnex Fd ... $4.27

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ... $26.39
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. ... $66.02
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $25.22
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ... $52.95
— (w) Fidelity World Fd ... $14.92

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A ... £3.86
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B ... £7.78
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D ... £15.88

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd ... $45.57
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund ... HK$ 9.89
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund ... $13.45
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ... $7.85
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund ... $10.16

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ... $70.67
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia ... $20.55

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ... SF 365.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ... SF 302.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd ... $10.05

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. ... $42.06

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parlon Sw. R Est ... SF 1,342.00
— (r) Securswiss ... SF 1,837.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor ... SF 318.00
— (d) Intervalor ... SF 50.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio ... SF 342.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ... SF 244.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ... SF 66.75
— (d) Universal Fund ... SF 71.46

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. ... SF 21.00
— (d) Bond Invest ... SF 59.25
— (d) Convert-Invest ... SF 63.00
— (d) Eurit Europa Sh ... SF 133.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ... SF 105.00
— (d) Globinvest ... SF 53.25
— (d) Pacific Invest ... SF 65.25
— (d) Romatac-Invest ... SF 312.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh ... SF 219.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est ... SF 224.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta ... DM 39.80
— (d) Unifonds ... DM 18.10
— (d) Unirak ... DM 50.50
— (d) Uniglobal ... DM 48.90
— (d) Unispecial I ... DM 57.40
— (d) Europafonds ... DM 25.40

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund ... $7.79
(r) Arab Finance I.F. ... $1,015.44
(w) Trustcor Intl. Fd (AEIF) ... $7.37
(w) Austral. Select Fd ... $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ... SF 121.45
(w) CAMIT ... $9.88
(w) Capital Gains Inv. ... $14.27
(d) Capital Rentinvest ... LF 1,385.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund ... $214.49
(w) Citadel Fund ... $2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ... $1,090.35
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs ... $7.00
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs ... $14.07
(w) D.G.C. ... $45.55
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) ... $10.14
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ... $18.41
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent ... $19.64
(d) Europe Obligations ... LF 1,125.80
(w) First Eagle Fund ... $5,858.55
(w) F.I.R.S.T. ... $221.88
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr ... SF 1,477.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd ... SF 57.02
(d) Fonditalia ... $13.95
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins ... DM 40.77
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) ... $0.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund ... DM 5.69
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV ... $366.88
(l) H.O.I.T. Hobet ... $31.30
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A ... $113.47
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B ... $116.13
(d) Interfund S.A. ... $10.89
(w) Intermarket Fund ... $172.29
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ... $23.36
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ... $7.81
(d) Investa DWS ... DM 32.60
(r) Invest Atlantiques ... $64.38
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund ... $10.74
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ... $9.64
(w) Japan Selection Fund ... $70.12
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $41.80
(d) KB Income Fund ... LF 1,396.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. ... $12.94
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. ... $30.02
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold ... $62.84
(w) Luxfund ... $29.06
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. ... Can$ 10.27
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ... $12.18
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ... $0.65
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ... $1.73
(w) Nippon Fund ... $17.87
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ... $5.21
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd ... $4.63
(w) N.A.M.F. ... $73.93
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ... $30.53
(d) Rento Fund ... $59.39
(d) Rentinvest ... LF 836.00
(d) Safe Fund ... $3.85
(d) Safe Trust Fund ... $9.54
(w) Samurai Portfolio ... SF 55.50
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ... $15.41
(w) SMH Special Fund ... DM 92.30
(w) Soros Fund ... $796.38
(w) Talent Global Fund ... $13.59
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) ... $46.63
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ... $64.00
(w) Transpacific Fund ... $31.99
(d) UNICO Fund ... DM 52.40
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas ... $0.95
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund ... $3.08
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd ... $105.98
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd ... $11.35
(w) Western Growth Fund ... $8.07
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd ... $482.53
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd ... $14.64
(w) Worldwide Securities ... $81.02
(w) Worldwide Special ... $1,636.98

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.

Weekly net asset value

on October 22, 1979

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $64.00

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $46.63

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

International Stock Indexes

October 24, 1979

	Close	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	87.90	89.40*	94.30	87.90
Brussels (2)	128.13	129.11	141.92	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	136.64	137.48	159.63	136.58
London 30	449.50	462.00	558.60	446.10
London 500 (4)	265.97	273.80	307.45	237.06
Milan (5)	84.23	85.27	93.85	55.45
Paris (6)	126.19	125.52	141.07	78.10
Sydney (7)	686.79	674.40	692.43	545.72
Tokyo (8)	436.40	444.37	462.97	435.13
Tokyo (9)	6,356.71	6,371.13	6,577.89	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	342.20	343.00	350.00	308.40

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Siemon Ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Tokyo Exchange

October 24, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	371	Matsu E. Wks	590
Canon	531	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	158
Dai Nip. Print	582	Mitsubi Corp.	865
Fuji Bank	354	Mitsui Co.	435
Fuji Photo	585	Mitsukoshi	445
Hitachi	243	Nippon Elec.	390
Honda Motor	540	Sharp	469
C. Itoh	453	Sony Corp	1,460
Japan Air L.	2,600	Sumitomo Bank	362
Kansai El. Pwr.	805	Taisho Marine	268
Kao Soap	400	Takeda	473
Kirin Brewery	390	Teijin	125
Komatsu	324	Tokyo Marine	631
Kubota	340	Toray	172
Matsu El. Ind.	673	Toyota	857

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

October 24, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
IBM s	598,500	62½	— ¼
Texaco Inc	350,400	29⅝	+ ½
Avon Prod	339,780	40¾	—1⅜
CaesarsWld s	317,400	14¼	+ ¾
Exxon	265,400	56	+ ½
KaiserSteel	258,300	36⅜	—3⅛
WnAir Lin	254,500	8⅝	— ⅛
Pan Am	244,200	5⅝	
LouLd Exp	238,500	48⅛	—1⅛
Howrd John	235,600	20⅜	+1¼
Mobil s	222,900	45⅝	+ ⅞
AmerT&T	219,000	51⅞	— ⅛
Mesa Pet	208,600	69⅝	+1½
ContilIlCp	206,800	24⅝	+ ¼
BallyMfg s	204,600	25	+1

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	31.71	36.99
Advanced	763	545
Volume Up (millions)	15.17	11.58
Declined	698	971
Volume Down (millions)	11.45	16.12
Unchanged	430	401
Total Issues	1,891	1,917
New highs	5	3
New lows	216	236

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	806.23	816.64	803.24	808.36	+1.53
20 Trn	226.19	228.96	225.17	226.92	+0.49
15 Utl	98.34	99.26	97.77	98.24	—0.03
65 Stk	279.22	282.60	278.02	279.83	+0.45

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	101.45	98.58	100.44	+0.16
Industrials	113.69	110.27	112.57	+0.21
Utilities	47.60	46.92	47.14	—0.13
Finance	11.85	11.60	11.73	+0.04
Transp.	13.94	13.69	13.80	+0.04

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	57.09	56.68	56.83	+0.13
Industrials	64.34	63.86	64.02	+0.20
Transp.	45.25	45.10	45.10	+0.14
Utilities	35.41	35.23	35.23	—0.06
Finance	58.57	58.12	58.30	+0.24

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
October 23	126,862	287,775	1,124
October 22	159,124	373,212	2,313
October 19	140,966	262,067	1,361
October 18	118,187	222,345	735
October 17	121,554	221,990	848

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
NatKinney	225,000	4⅝	+ ¾
DomePetr gs	172,500	39	+ ¾
ResrtIntA	125,400	24½	+ ¾
GulfCan g	108,700	71	+1⅞
BowValley g	102,500	32¾	+1¼
McCull Oil	98,400	7	+ ¼
Damson Oil	86,200	15⅛	+ ⅜
Elsinore n	68,000	7⅛	— ⅛
Johnson Pd	63,900	3⅝	— ¼
IntrCtyGs g	62,100	14⅝	+ ½

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	4.21	4.22
Advanced	297	182
Volume Up (millions)	2.46	1.04
Declined	291	457
Volume Down (millions)	0.97	2.55
Unchanged	257	218
Total Issues	845	857
New highs	3	3
New lows	73	74

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
198.34	195.41	197.35	+1.39

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton) (Silver in pence per troy ounce)

October 24, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	936.00	938.00	918.00	919.00
3 months	947.00	948.00	928.00	929.00
Cathodes: spot	926.00	928.00	911.00	913.00
3 months	931.00	932.00	913.00	915.00
Tin: spot	7,360.00	7,380.00	7,330.00	7,340.00
3 months	7,240.00	7,245.00	7,220.00	7,230.00
Lead: spot	602.00	604.00	623.00	625.00
3 months	596.00	598.00	612.00	614.00
Zinc: spot	331.00	332.00	316.00	317.00
3 months	331.00	332.00	325.00	326.00
Silver: spot	814.00	816.00	813.00	816.00
3 months	834.00	835.00	833.00	835.00
Aluminium: spot	850.00	855.00	865.00	870.00
3 months	798.50	799.50	815.00	816.00
Nickel: spot	2,730.00	2,740.00	2,740.00	2,760.00
3 months	2,775.00	2,779.00	2,770.00	2,790.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

October 24, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Dec	163.50	149.00	155.50	151.00	161.50	162.00
Mar	168.50	153.50	155.30	155.40	166.40	166.50
May	169.25	154.00	156.75	157.00	167.25	167.40
Aug	171.00	156.75	158.40	158.60	168.65	168.75
Oct	172.50	159.00	160.40	161.00	170.35	170.46
10,563 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	1,438	1,425	1,432	1,433	1,436	1,438
Mar	1,435	1,422	1,426	1,427	1,432	1,434
May	1,457	1,440	1,445	1,447	1,453	1,455
Jly	1,474	1,465	1,465	1,469	1,476	1,477
Sep	1,500	1,493	1,498	1,494	1,497	1,505
Dec	1,525	1,520	1,510	1,524	1,520	1,525
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,526	1,550	1,550	1,563
1,234 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Nov	1,810	1,781	1,806	1,808	1,798	1,800
Jan	1,825	1,800	1,822	1,823	1,810	1,811
Mar	1,788	1,767	1,785	1,786	1,773	1,774
May	1,765	1,750	1,763	1,765	1,752	1,755
Jly	1,765	1,750	1,763	1,765	1,745	1,748
Sep	1,750	1,738	1,750	1,753	1,738	1,755
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,746	1,749	1,725	1,740
3,517 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

October 24, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Dec	1,440	1,377	1,392	1,404	— 108
Mar	1,508	1,430	1,444	1,446	— 100
May	1,510	1,440	1,470	1,480	— 115
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,480	1,500	— 110
Aug	1,538	1,530	1,495	1,515	— 115
Oct	1,510	1,491	1,520	1,540	— 105
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,515	1,545	— 105
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,530	1,554	— 115
1,200 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	1,280	1,265	1,262	1,273	— 28
Mar	1,272	1,260	1,256	1,262	— 14
May	1,280	1,276	1,275	1,280	— 15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,305	— 10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,315	— 10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,360	Unch.
28 lots					

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	27.30
Albert Heiln	80.20
Algemb ank	338.00
Amrobank	68.10
A'Dam Rub	45.00
Fokker	24.80
Heineken	78.30
H.V.A.	47.30
Hoogovens	27.20
K.L.M.	82.80
Nat. Nedder	119.30
Pakhoed	50.50
Philips	22.40
Robeco	160.50
Rolinco	138.50
Rorento	108.50
Royal Dutch	151.60
Unilever	121.30
Van Ommer	208.00
VMF-Stork	47.20

Brussels

Arbed	2,150
GBL (B.lambl)	1,720
Cockerill	356
Electrobel	6,500
GB-Inno-BM	2,520
Hoboken	2,415
Petrofina	5,470
Pft. Gevaert	1,053
Soc. Generale	1,730
Solvay	2,440
Un. Miniere	730

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	40.10
B.A.S.F.	137.80
Bayer	127.50
Commerzbnk	189.50
Cont. Gummi	50.10
Daimler	248.00
Demag	146.00
Deutsche Bnk	254.20
Dresdner Bnk	199.85
Hoechst	126.10
Hoesch	40.10
Karstadt	256.00
Kaufhof	183.00
K.H.D.	206.50
Lufthansa	81.00
Mannesman	146.00
Metallgesell.	234.00
Neckermann	138.50
RWE.new	178.20
Schering.	228.00
Siemens	259.00
Thyssen	82.50
Varta	163.00
Veba	148.80
Volkswagen	198.00

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$9.50
Anglo-Am	8.84
Barclays Bnk	4.08
Beecham Gp	1.74
BICC	1.11
Boots	1.72
Bowater	1.71
BAT Ind.	2.13
BOC Int'l	0.63
Brit. Pet.	3.78
Burmah	1.79
Chartered	1.62
Cadbury Sc.	0.61
Cons.Gold Fds	2.49
Courtaulds	0.85
De Beer D	$7.10
Decca Rec	3.80
Distillers	2.22
Dunlop	0.55
E Mas Ind	1.37
Free St Ged	35.00
GEC	3.77
GKN	2.58
Glaxo Gp	4.54
Gt Un St	3.64
Guinness	1.87
Hawker-Sidd	1.68
Hudson Bay	$1.00
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.38
Imps	0.84
Marks & Spen.	0.97
Metal Box	2.56
Nichols	0.55
Plessey	1.17
Rand Mines	0.55
Rank Org.	1.92
Royal Dutch	35.00
R.T.Z.	2.82
Shell	3.48
Thorn (A)	3.70
Tube Invest.	2.80
Union Carb.	$9.40
Vickers	1.28
War L3½	0.31
West Deep	$21.00
West Drief	$53.00
West Hold	$44.00
West Min	1.86
Woolworth	0.69
ZCI	0.72

Milan

Bastogi	745.00
ERBA	2,480.00
EricMarelli	375.00
Fiat	2,450.00
Finsider	135.00
Generali	41,800.00
IFI	2,465.00
Italcas	749.00
Italsider	336.00
LaRinas	105.00
Montedis	173.50
Olivetti	1,280.00
Pirelli	1,948.00
Snia Visco	795.00

Paris

Air Liquide	452.00
BSN	830.00
Carrefour	1,555.00
Cim Lafarge	247.50
Cie Bancaire	329.50XD
CFP	277.00
CGE	345.00
CCF	165.10
Elf-Aquitaine	1,180.00
Ferodo	322.00
Gen Occident	285.00
Imetal	64.90
L Oreal	676.00
Mach Bull	62.50
Michelin	848.00
Moet Henn	585.00
Moulinex	85.20
Paribas	223.00
PUK	99.00
Penarroya	55.20
Perrier	308.00
Peugeot	278.00
Rh Poulenc	144.00
Sacilor	25.80
St Gobain	132.40
Suez	272.00
Telemecan	740.00
Thomson	215.80
Usinor	13.60

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,320
Buehrle	2,540
B Boveri	1,980
Cib Geigy	1,315
Cr Suisse	2,220
Fisher	800
HofRochN	7,325
Nestle	3,580
Sandoz	4,375
Ste B. Suisse	403
Sulzer	2,998
U.B. Suisse	3,480

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 11)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
21	15½	Wachov .86	4.8	7	383	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
7¼	3½	WachRlty			59	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
34½	19¼	WalMrt .30	1.0	13	137	29	28⅝	29	
30⅞	23½	Walgrn 1.50	5.8	6	15	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
40½	29¾	WlkrA s1.60a		7	32	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	+1⅛
28⅝	21⅜	WallBus .84	3.1	7	11	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
27⅜	17¾	WalMu 1.60	7.0	4	13	23	23	23	
35⅝	26⅝	WaltJm 1.80	6.3	5	108	28⅝	28	28½	+ ⅜
12½	7	WardFd		6	32	7¾	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
13	7⅜	Warnaco .20r	2.1	3	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
51½	21¼	WarnrS 1.80	3.6	8	686	50⅝	48⅝	50½	+2
44	32⅜	WrnComs 1	2.6	7	219	38⅝	36⅞	38	+1½
26⅝	19⅝	WarnrL 1.32	6.5	7	1204	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
27½	22⅛	WashGs 2.40	10.	9	15	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
39	28⅛	WshNat 1.40	5.0	6	8	28	27⅞	28	+ ½
23⅛	19⅛	WshWt 2.08	11.	6	30	19⅝	d19½	19⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	22⅝	WasteM .70	2.0	12	156	35⅛	34⅝	35	+ ¾
29¼	15	WatkinJ .40	1.9	13	19	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
6⅝	4⅛	WayGos .24	5.5	44	33	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
7	4⅝	WeanUn .20	3.5	14	18	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
25¼	10⅝	WebbD .20	1.8	11	704	11⅝	10⅝	11	+ ¼
28½	22⅛	WeisMk s.80	4.9	9	2	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅜
33⅝	25⅛	WellsF 1.72	6.4	5	386	27¼	26⅞	27	+1
17⅞	10¼	WelFM 1.35e	9.8	7	17	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
50	41⅜	WPenP pf4.50	11.		z100	42	42	42	— ⅛
37½	27¼	WPtPe 2.80	9.7	5	54	28⅞	27⅝	28⅞	+ ⅞
14	9⅛	WstctT g.80			11	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
12	7⅜	WnAirL .40	4.8	4	2545	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
30⅛	22⅜	WAir pf 2	8.5		17	24	23½	23½	
35	23	WnBnc 1.64	5.9	5	113	28	27½	27⅞	— ¼
48⅛	20⅛	WnCoNA .32	.8	15	21	42	41⅝	41⅝	
32	27⅛	WnCoNA wi			4	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ½
60⅛	27⅜	WPacIn 1	2.0	5	28	50⅞	49⅛	49⅛	— ¼
24⅞	14½	WUnion 1.40	7.9		452	18	17	17⅞	+ ⅝
54	40½	WnUn pf4.60	11.		3	41½	41	41	—1⅜
61	47	WnUn pf4.90	9.8		1	50	50	50	—1
11⅛	9¼	WUn dpf1.18	13.		51	9¼	d 9	9	— ¼
24½	20	WUTI pf2.56	13.		34	20	d19½	19⅝	— ⅝
23	16	WestgEl .97	5.2	5	1677	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
35⅛	23⅝	Wstvac 1.50	5.1	7	20	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅛
35⅛	23½	Weyerhr 1.30	4.5	7	557	29⅛	28⅝	28¾	+ ¼
48½	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80	6.9		31	40½	39½	40½	+1⅛
35⅝	26¼	WheelF 1.20	4.2	8	47	29⅛	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
39⅜	29½	WheelF pf 2	4.2		1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ½
24⅛	9	WheelPit		1	52	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
58⅛	45	WhelPit pf6	13.		z580	45⅛	45	45⅛	
49½	37⅜	WhelPit pf5	13.		z110	38½	38½	38½	
22½	17½	Whirlpl 1.40	7.2	8	87	19⅝	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
27⅛	16⅜	WhitC 1.40	6.1	5	516	23⅛	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
43⅛	36	WhitC pfC 3	8.5		78	35⅛	d35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
9½	5	WhiteM		2	253	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
17⅞	9⅝	Whittak .50	3.6	5	316	14	13⅝	14	+ ½
17¼	11⅛	Wickes 1.04	7.5	4	86	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	
13⅛	6½	Wiebldt .44	4.3	12	23	10⅛	10	10⅛	
24⅝	14	Williams 1	4.6	17	450	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	6	WilshrO .14	1.5	38	157	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	25½	WinDx 1.68	5.8	9	33	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Winnbgo		17	185	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+ ¼
11⅛	8	WinterJ 1	12.	18	19	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
27⅜	23¼	WisEP 2.38	10.	6	59	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
104	85¼	WisE pf8.90	9.6		z30	93	93	93	
92¾	74	WisE pf7.75	11.		z2080	72⅝	d72⅝	72⅝	
25⅛	19	WisGas 2.04	9.8	5	40	21½	20⅝	20⅝	
21	17⅛	WiscPL 1.84	9.9	7	9	18½	18⅜	18⅝	
20	16⅛	WiscPS 1.72	9.9	6	50	17⅝	17	17⅝	
29⅛	18⅛	Witco 1.40	5.7	5	16	24½	24⅜	24⅝	
13⅛	10	WittrR .80	7.0	8	108	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅜	7½	WolvrW .36	3.6	5	58	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
24⅞	12⅛	Womelc .60	3.1	9	109	19½	18⅝	19⅛	
38⅛	15⅛	WoodP1 .48	1.5	16	66	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	
32	17½	Wolwth 1.60	6.0	6	533	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	
44	26¼	Wolw pf2.20	6.0		5	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	
9½	5	WorldAir		5	133	5⅛	5	5⅛	
74⅛	56¾	Wrigly 2.40e	3.6	7	39	69⅛	66⅞	66⅞	
15⅛	8⅝	Wurlitzr .48	5.2	8	27	9¼	9	9¼	
19	10⅛	Wylain .80	7.1	6	96	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
10⅛	7½	WyleLb s.40	5.2	7	81	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅛	3¼	Wyly		11	224	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		— X—Y—Z —							
69½	50	Xerox 2.40	4.1	9	1324	59	58	58	
28⅝	14¼	XTRA s .52	2.8	4	155	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	
19⅝	14⅝	Yates s .20	1.4	5	53	15⅛	14⅛	14⅝	
25	15	ZaleCp 1.08	5.8	6	682	19	18⅝	18⅝	
25⅛	10⅛	Zapata .30b	1.6	14	102	18⅝	18	18⅝	
116	61	Zapata pf2	2.2		2	93	93	93	
14⅝	9¼	ZayreCp		4	48	11⅛	11	11⅛	
15½	10	ZenithR 1	9.4	9	344	10⅝	10	10⅝	
22⅝	11⅛	ZeroCp .48	2.6	8	18	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
19½	12½	Zurnind .80	5.3	6	80	15⅛	14⅝	15	

Chicago Futures

October 24, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	4.42	4.42½	4.31	4.37	—.09¾
Mar	4.60½	4.60½	4.48½	4.54	—.09¾
May	4.69	4.69	4.58	4.62¾	—.10¾
Jul	4.65	4.67	4.57	4.63	—.07
Sep	4.74½	4.75½	4.69	4.72	—.07
Dec	4.88	4.89	4.83½	4.86	—.07

Sales Tues. 21,150.
Total open interest Tues. 58,433, up 515 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.74¾	2.74¾	2.71	2.71½	—.05¾
Mar	2.93	2.93	2.89	2.90	—.05½
May	3.06	3.06	3.01	3.02¾	—.04½
Jul	3.19½	3.12	3.07½	3.09¾	—.04½
Sep	3.12½	3.15½	3.11	3.14	—.04½
Dec	3.17½	3.19½	3.14	3.17	—.05

Sales Tues. 32,036.
Total open interest Tues. 175,874, up 233 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Nov	6.43	6.46	6.37	6.45	
Jan	6.64	6.68	6.58¾	6.67¼	+.00½
Mar	6.86	6.90	6.82	6.89¼	+.00½
May	7.07	7.10	7.02½	7.09½	+.00¾
Jul	7.22½	7.27	7.19	7.26¼	+.01½
Aug	7.31	7.36	7.27	7.35¼	+.02½
Sep	7.31	7.36	7.28½	7.36	+.03
Nov	7.37	7.42	7.33½	7.42	+.02¼

Sales Tues. 30,901.
Total open interest Tues. 114,590, up 392 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Dec	180.80	180.80	178.20	179.80	—1.10
Jan	183.00	183.50	181.20	182.80	— .90
Mar	188.00	188.00	185.80	187.50	— .60
May	192.50	193.00	190.20	191.80	— .90
Jul	197.50	197.50	194.80	196.20	— .90
Aug	198.50	199.00	197.00	199.00	— .50
Sep	199.00	200.00	199.00	200.10	— .40
Oct	200.50	201.00	200.00	201.20	—1.30
Dec				202.70	— .80

Sales Tues. 10,315.
Total open interest Tues. 54,516, up 868 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Dec	25.25	25.45	25.05	25.42	+ .15
Jan	25.10	25.25	24.92	25.22	+ .07
Mar	25.15	25.25	24.95	25.17	+ .04
May	25.35	25.40	25.12	25.38	+ .03
Jul	25.45	25.65	25.45	25.57	— .10
Aug	25.70	25.80	25.60	25.65	— .10
Sep	25.90	25.90	25.70	25.78	— .15
Oct	25.90	25.90	25.75	25.98	— .12
Dec	26.00	26.05	25.95	25.97	— .16
Jan				26.02	— .23

Sales Tues. 11,362.
Total open interest Tues. 64,324, off 455 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	1.48	1.48	1.45	1.46¼	—.02¼
Mar	1.60½	1.60½	1.58¼	1.59¾	—.03¼
May	1.67½	1.67¾	1.66	1.67¾	—.02¼
Jul	1.73	1.73	1.69½	1.71¾	—.02¼
Sep	1.74½	1.75	1.74½	1.74¾	—.02¼

Sales Tues. 446.
Total open interest Tues. 5,856, up 18 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	67.25	67.65	66.80	66.80	—1.50
Jan	68.00	68.90	67.82	67.82	—1.50
Feb	69.95	70.25	69.45	69.45	—1.50
Apr	71.00	71.25	70.25	70.25	—1.50
Jun	72.90	72.90	71.67	71.67	—1.50
Aug	71.45	71.50	70.62	70.62	—1.50
Oct	71.00	71.00	69.80	69.80	—1.50
Dec	71.10	71.10	71.10	71.10	— .90

Est. sales 17,772; sales Tues. 30,618.
Total open interest Tues. 56,964, off 207 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	80.70	80.70	79.75	79.75	—1.50
Jan	82.55	82.65	81.77	81.77	—1.50
Mar	83.10	83.30	82.35	82.35	—1.50
Apr	84.00	84.00	82.80	82.80	—1.50
May	83.45	82.80	82.92	82.92	—1.50
Aug	82.35	82.35	81.60	81.65	—1.45
Sep	81.50	81.50	81.50	81.50	— .75

Est. sales 1,830; sales Tues. 2,228.
Total open interest Tues. 12,285, up 114 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Dec	36.40	36.50	35.72	35.98	—1.32
Feb	38.65	38.75	37.77	37.95	—1.30
Apr	37.30	37.55	36.62	36.80	—1.15
Jun	40.80	40.80	39.80	39.92	—1.28
Jul	41.80	42.00	41.05	41.10	—1.10
Aug	41.00	41.10	40.40	40.48	—1.18
Oct	40.50	40.75	39.90	39.90	— .85
Dec	42.90	42.90	42.25	42.25	— .70

Est. sales 6,917; sales Tues. 8,348.
Total open interest Tues. 24,182, up 618 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	45.40	45.50	44.25	44.45	—1.80
Mar	45.50	45.75	44.45	44.57	—1.85
May	47.00	47.00	45.80	45.80	—2.00

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jul	47.80	47.95	46.70	46.90	—1.80
Aug	46.60	46.90	45.55	45.67	—1.83

Est. sales 5,208; sales Tues. 7,539.
Total open interest Tues. 22,400, off 250 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	36.75	36.75	36.50	36.50	— .25
Nov	37.00	37.00	36.95	36.95	— .25
Dec	39.20	39.20	39.10	39.12	— .08
Jan				41.90	— .10
Feb				43.10	— .50
Mar	43.90	43.90	43.50	43.75	— .80
Apr	43.80	43.80	43.60	43.60	— .80

Sales Tues. 52.
Total open interest Tues. 1,383, off 26 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Nov	56.25	56.30	55.90	56.15	— .10
Dec	61.05	61.40	60.90	61.25	— .20
Jan				57.75	

Est. sales 39; sales Tues. 24.
Total open interest Tues. 350, up 1 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Nov	237.00	238.00	235.20	235.20	—5.00
Jan	216.00	216.90	213.00	213.00	—5.00
Mar	205.00	205.80	202.60	202.60	—5.00
May	203.80	203.80	199.30	199.90	—4.40
Jul	201.00	201.00	197.40	197.50	—4.50
Sep	199.00	199.00	196.10	196.20	—4.90

Est. sales 2,714; sales Tues. 4,006.
Total open interest Tues. 11,148, up 163 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Nov	185.50	185.50	183.30	183.40	—3.10
Jan	179.50	180.00	176.30	176.70	—3.60
Mar	181.30	181.30	178.90	179.30	—2.50
May	183.00	183.00	181.30	181.70	—1.80
Jul	186.30	186.30	184.50	184.50	—2.80
Sep	188.00	188.00	186.00	186.20	—1.90
Nov	189.50	189.50	188.00	188.00	—1.00
Jan	191.50	191.50	190.00	190.00	—2.20
Mar				191.50	— .50

Sales Tues. 600.
Total open interest Tues. 3,856, off 12 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	87.10	87.60	87.08	87.55	+.40
Mar	87.65	88.11	87.55	88.02	+.35
Jun	88.15	88.87	87.55	88.81	+.41
Sep	89.00	89.80	88.97	89.55	+.40
Dec	89.72	90.19	89.72	90.12	+.28
Mar	90.15	90.60	90.15	90.51	+.25
Jun	90.55	90.86	90.55	90.84	+.29
Sep	90.71	91.00	90.71	91.00	+.37

Est. sales 13,750; sales Tues. 10,793.
Total open interest Tues. 35,909, off 230 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	73-28	76-19	73-26	75-06	+27
Mar	73-20	76-02	73-16	74-26	+25
Jun	73-22	76-02	73-18	74-26	+25
Sep	73-20	75-20	73-18	74-29	+28
Dec	73-22	75-25	73-17	74-30	+29
Mar	73-18	75-14	73-15	74-27	+27
Jun	73-12	75-05	73-12	74-19	+24
Sep	73-05	74-13	73-05	74-13	+23
Dec	73-00	74-06	73-00	74-05	+21
Mar	73-28	73-28	73-28	73-28	+13
Jun	72-28	73-31	72-26	73-31	+16

Sales Tues. 18,521 contracts.
Total open interest Tues. 76,189, off 1,792 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Dec	15.15	15.16	14.84	14.95	— .30
Mar	14.57	14.57	14.24	14.25	— .38
Jun	13.40	13.40	13.28	13.28	— .50
Sep	12.61	12.61	12.35	12.35	— .50

Sales Tues. 190 contracts.
Total open interest Tues. 1,200, off 12 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 1 pct.)					
Dec	78-09	81-00	78-09	79-30	+27
Mar	78-15	80-27	80-10	79-30	+29
Jun	78-18	80-23	78-11	79-31	+31
Sep	78-28	80-21	78-12	80-01	+30
Dec	78-20	80-23	78-20	80-05	+37
Mar	78-23	80-27	78-22	80-07	+34
Jun	78-22	80-12	78-22	80-06	+37
Sep	78-22	80-02	78-17	80-02	+31
Dec	78-21	80-10	78-16	80-01	+30
Mar	78-23	80-10	78-23	79-31	+31
Jun	78-15	79-29	78-15	79-29	+31

Sales Tues. 19,058 contracts.
Total open interest Tues. 69,431, up 639 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Dec	2.1100	2.1190	2.1050	2.1160	— 05
Mar	2.1090	2.1270	2.1080	2.1180	— 30
Jun	2.1110	2.1220	2.1100	2.1180	— 15
Sep				2.1160	

Est sales 4,565; sales Tues. 7,560.
Total open interest Tues. 9,983, up 2,856 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Dec	.8463	.8473	.8461	.8468	+26
Mar	.8490	.8499	.8439	.8493	+22
Jun	.8500	.8520	.8500	.8520	+34
Sep	.8548	.8548	.8535	.8548	+23
Dec	.8540	.8540	.8540	.8540	

Est sales 1,473; sales Tues. 1,815.
Total open interest Tues. 10,872, off 188 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Dec	.5607	.5616	.5580	.5603	+03
Mar	.5702	.5708	.5675	.5693	—02
Jun	.5793	.5793	.5761	.5767	—06
Sep				.5810	

Est sales 1,974; sales Tues. 2,516.
Total open interest Tues. 6,917, off 240 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec				.24000	

Est sales 0; sales Tues. 0.
Total open interest Tues. 4, unchanged from Mon.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Dec	.004325	.004330	.004306	.004321	+09
Mar	.004382	.004400	.004373	.004393	+13
Jun	.004450	.004475	.004450	.004475	+25

Est sales 696; sales Tues. 728.
Total open interest Tues. 4,767, off 179 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.6131	.6165	.6131	.6152	+41
Mar	.6303	.6337	.6303	.6323	+37
Jun	.6455	.6488	.6450	.6468	+41
Sep	.6630	.6630	.6580	.6580	+25

Est sales 2,528; sales Tues. 3,458.
Total open interest Tues. 11,146, unchanged from Mon.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Mar	94.60	95.00	92.70	93.50
May	95.00	96.20	95.00	93.90

Est. 7,080; sales Tues. 7,397.
Total open interest Tues. 58,208, up ... from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz				
Oct	1730.0	1750.0	1730.0	1737.8
Dec	1775.0	1785.0	1750.0	1771.0
Jan	1797.0	1797.0	1782.0	1792.0
Mar	1831.5	1854.0	1819.0	1833.0
May	1863.0	1878.0	1858.0	1860.5
Jul	1885.0	1892.0	1885.0	1888.0
Sep	1910.0	1917.0	1910.0	1915.0
Dec	1950.0	1955.0	1950.0	1955.0
Jan	1970.0	1970.0	1970.0	1968.5
May	2018.5	2018.5	2018.5	2020.5
Jul	2054.0	2054.0	2054.0	2046.5

Est. 9,000; sales Tues. 4,855.
Total open interest Tues. 151,277, up ... from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.				
Oct	513.00	513.50	513.00	513.40
Jan	507.50	515.00	506.50	512.10
Apr	510.00	517.50	509.50	515.90
Jul	526.00	523.00	520.00	522.10
Oct	526.00	526.00	526.00	528.10
Jan	535.00	535.00	535.00	532.90

Est. 1,534; sales Tues. 1,128.
Total open interest Tues. 7,979, off ... from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.				
Oct	393.00	395.50	391.00	395.90
Dec	396.00	405.50	396.00	402.50
Feb	406.00	416.00	406.00	413.20
Apr	417.50	425.50	416.00	423.40
Jun	427.00	435.50	427.00	433.10
Aug	443.00	443.00	443.00	442.70
Oct	430.00	453.00	453.00	451.90
Dec	461.00	461.00	458.00	461.80
Feb	473.20	473.20	465.00	469.80
Apr	482.00	482.00	482.00	476.40
Jun	487.50	487.50	483.00	487.80

Est. 16,000; sales Tues. 12,632.
Total open interest Tues. 171,774, off ... from Mon.

New York Futures

October 24, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.25	6.27	6.20	6.24	—0.03
Mar	7.33	7.33	7.22	7.24	—0.14
Apr	9.82	9.08	9.00	9.00	—0.25
May	10.07	10.07	9.78	9.90	—0.30

Est. 761; sales Tues. 546.
Total open interest Tues. 4,760, off 8 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	213.50	216.25	212.50	214.85	+ 0.23
Mar	198.00	200.75	195.75	200.52	+ 1.33
May	193.75	195.10	191.20	195.10	+ 0.67
Jul	192.10	192.10	189.50	191.30	— 1.50
Sep	191.75	195.00	189.50	194.53	+ 1.53
Dec	189.50	192.50	187.50	192.21	+ 1.21
Mar	189.00	193.00	187.25	192.50	+ 1.57

Est. 2,470; sales Tues. 1,590.
Total open interest Tues. 14,344, off 268 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	12.50	13.00	12.25	12.94	—0.38
Mar	13.35	13.86	13.35	13.67	—0.18
May	13.48	14.00	13.48	13.78	—0.20
Jul	13.65	14.25	13.65	13.96	—0.19
Sep	13.86	14.25	13.86	14.10	—0.26
Oct	13.98	14.50	13.98	14.32	—0.16
Mar	14.58	14.62	14.50	14.61	—0.41

Est. 12,500; sales Tues. 16,302.
Total open interest Tues. 71,225, up 1,527 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	128.00	128.00	124.50	125.00	—3.50
Mar	130.00	130.00	126.85	127.20	—3.65
May	132.60	132.60	129.90	130.10	—3.30
Jul	135.00	135.00	132.55	132.85	—3.05
Sep	137.25	137.25	135.00	135.85	

Est. 1,540; sales Tues. 825.
Total open interest Tues. 6,564, up 133 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	104.10	104.50	103.50	103.55	—1.45
Jan	96.80	96.00	94.30	94.35	—1.35
Mar	97.15	97.15	95.80	95.75	—1.35
May	98.25	98.25	97.70	97.55	—1.05
Jul	99.65	99.50	99.50	99.40	—0.70
Sep	100.60	100.60	100.60	100.90	+0.40
Jan	95.80	95.75	95.00	95.50	—1.50

Est. 375; sales Tues. 363.
Total open interest Tues. 7,897, off 34 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	64.95	65.48	64.80	65.01	—0.17
Mar	65.95	66.10	65.40	65.68	—0.33
May	67.05	67.30	66.82	66.98	—0.32
Jul	68.48	68.68	68.05	68.08	—0.32
Oct	68.90	69.00	68.90	68.98	
Dec	69.63	69.70	69.45	69.50	—0.10

Est. 5,550; sales Tues. 3,847.
Total open interest Tues. 38,489, up 221 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Copper 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	88.80	91.50	87.40	88.90	—0.80
Jan	90.50	90.50	90.50	89.40	—0.80
Mar	91.60	92.50	89.00	90.30	—0.90
May	92.40	93.20	90.10	90.95	—0.95
Jul	92.90	93.50	90.70	91.60	—1.00
Sep	93.40	93.40	93.40	92.25	—0.85
Dec	94.30	94.60	92.80	92.90	—0.80

Cash Prices

October 24, 1979

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.07	1.53
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	317.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	87-88	69-70
Lead Spot, lb	58-63	0.37
Copper elect., lb	90⅝	69⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	7.7496	7.7491
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.37½	.33½
Silver N.Y., oz	17.250	5.920
Gold N.Y., oz	395.25	231.15

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

October 24, 1979

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,143.30 f	1,149.90 f
Reuters	1,654.50	1,654.50
Dow Jones Spot	399.35	403.37
D.J. Futures	404.84	410.43

Moody's: base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters: base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100 : Average 1924-25-26.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—5

PertecComp, SouthldRoy s, Rosario Res, Sparton Cp, Tappan Co

NEW LOWS—216

AlaPw 11pf, AllghCp pf, AmAirln wt, AmAir 2.18pf, AmBrd 2.75pf, ADT, AmEl Pw, AmStr 5.51pf, AnchHock s, Armour pf, Armst Rub, Arvin Ind, Arvinin 2pf, Avon Prod, Balt GasEl, BaltGE pfB, BankofVa, Banner Ind, BellCda gs, Berkey Pho, BosE 8.88pf, Braniff Int, BrockwayGls, Brnswk 2.40pf, Bunker Hill, Burlngt Ind, Castle Cke, ChiLt 2.87pf, ChmNY pf, CinMilcrn s, CluetPea pf, Coachmn, ColdwlBnkr s, Collins Alk, Comw Edis, CmwEd wtB, CwE 1.90pf, CwE 8.40pf, ConEd 5pfA, CnPw 7.45pf, CnPw 7.68pf, ContGp 2pf, Culbro Cp, Curr Incom, Delmar PLt, Dennys Inc, DetE 9.32pf, DetE 2.75pf, DetE 2.75pfB, DetE 2.28pr, duPnt 4.50pf, DukeP pfF, Duqsne Lt, DuqLt 2.10pfA, DuqLt 2.10prK, Easco Corp, EastnAirL, EastnAir pf, Envirtch Cp, Esmk 2.31pf, EvanPd 1.40pf, FederDStr, Firestone, FstNSt Bnc, FlexiV 1.61pf, Fla Pow, FtDearbn S, Frigitronc, GMtr 3.75pf, GenMot 5pf, GenTel&El, GTFl 1.25pf, GaPw 2.56pf, GaPw 2.75pf, GaPw 7.80pf, GrayDrug, Gulf StaUt, Harris Bnkp, HelenCurt A, Haus Fabric, HsdF 2.50pf, ICInds pf, ICN Pharm, IllPower, IllPw 4.42pf, IllPw 8.94pf, IndM 7.76pf, IndM 2.25pt, Indpls PwLt, Insilt Inv, IntcapSec, IntT&T pfH, IntT&T pfO, IntT&T pfl, Interst Pw, IowaIll GE, Iowa PowLt, Japan Fnd, Johns Manv, JonLau pfA, Joy Mfg, KansCty PL, KanGasEl, KansPL 2.23pf, KaufBd pfA, Kellwood Co, Kerr Glass, Kuhlman, LehVal pfA, Lennar s, LILCo, Manuf Han, MasMu Mtg, MasMut Inv, MichCG 2.05pf, MhWl 2.12pf, MidSouUt, MoPac Cp, Mohasco, Mohw Rub, Montgom Se, Munsingw, NDist 1.85pr, NatFuelG pf, Nat Steel, NevadPow wt, NevP 1.95pf, NewEng GE, NYS 8.80pf, NiagM Pow, NIM 3.90pf, Norlin Corp, Norrisind, Nortnd PS, NwstPipe pf, NwsMut Lf, OccIP 2.50pf, OhE 4.40pf, OhE 4.44pf, OhE 10.48pf, OhPw 8.04pf, OhPow pfG, Okla GE, PacA IncSh, Pac Lghtg, Pac Tel, PainWeb, Pamida Inc, PaPL 4.40pf, PaPL 4.50pf, PhEl 4.30pf, PhEl 9.50pf, PhEl 7.80pf, PitneyB, PotEl 4.50pf, PubSvc Ind, PSInd 3.50pf, PSInd 4.32pf, PSInd 9.44pf, PSNH 2.75pf, PSEG 5.05pf, PSEG 5.28pf, PSEG 2.17pf, PSEG 6.80pf, PSEG 2.43pf, PugSdPL, RCA, RlyRef Tr, RelGrp, Rexnord, Reyind 4.10pf, Roch GasE, Russ Tog, Salant Cp, SealedAir, SecPacCp, Shellr, Sierra Pac, Singer Co, SingerCo pf, Smith AO, Sony Corp, SwstBell, SthwstGs, Std Brands, StdBrand, StdMut, SuperOil, Sybron pf, Talley Ind, Telecor, TexETrn, Texfin 2.00pf, Textn 1.40pf, Transcn, Trinity Ind, UMC Ind, Union Elec, UnEl 4.56pf, UnEl 2.13pf, US Leasing, UnivFds, UtPL 2.80pf, Vestaur Sec, Va ElPw, VaEP 8.84pf, VaEP 9.75pf, VaEP 2.90pf, VaEP 7.72pf, VaEP 7.20pf, Wabash, Wash Wtr, WnUn dpf, WnUn 10.25pf, WhitC pfC, WisEl 7.75pf

Big Board Posts Narrow Advance

(Continued from Page 9)

day's statement it is proceeding with its liquidation plan.

Among companies reporting third-quarter results, Procter & Gamble, Xerox, Polaroid and Missouri Pacific posted fractional declines while Lockheed and General Foods added fractions. All posted profit increases except Lockheed whose net fell sharply, and Polaroid, which posted a loss.

Western Union gained ⅝. Fairchild Industries and Continental Telephone will buy a stake in Western Union's Westar and Advanced Westar domestic communications systems.

Companies raising quarterly dividends included St. Regis Paper by five cents to 50, Newmont Mining to 32½ cents from 30 and American Electric Power to 55½ cents from 54½.

American Stock Exchange prices rose narrowly in active trading. The index rose 1.39 to 197.15 and the average price per share 11 cents.

American Petrofina's third-quarter profits rose seven-fold and it added 1¼ to 32.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat and corn closed substantially lower, oats lower and soybeans irregularly higher.

CALL YOUR SEC. IN SCHTDY. AFTER YOU READ THIS AD.

Your secretary in Schenectady wants to hear from you by phone. Because a two-way conversation is the best way to get questions answered, decisions made on all those little problems that pop up while you're away.

But before you make that call, check to see whether your hotel has Teleplan—a low-cost way to call home. If so, go ahead and call because the surcharge fee will be reasonable. In other hotels that offer International Dialing, dial a short call, from your room or through the hotel switchboard, and ask your secretary to call you back. There's no 3-minute minimum charge, and the surcharge will be small. Also, you pay for the call-back with dollars on your office phone bill. Hotel surcharges on credit card and collect calls are usually minimal.* At the post office and other telephone centers—no surcharge at all.

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Bell System

*Not U.S. credit card calls from Germany or Portugal

This financing has been arranged privately.

Chesterfield Cylinder Company Inc.

a subsidiary of

Tube Investments Limited

$10,000,000

Industrial Revenue Notes due 1991

issued by the

Garfield County Industrial Authority
Enid, Oklahoma

We acted as financial advisor to Chesterfield Cylinder Company Inc.

Schroders
J. Henry Schroder Corporation
One State Street, New York, N.Y. 10004

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	— A—A—A —							
9⅝	AAR .44	4.1	6	9	10¾	10½	10⅝	
3½	AAV .20	4.3	5	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	APS .44	5.9	5	10	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
1	ATI			5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ¼
7	AVC		3	19	7⅜	d 6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
3¾	AZL		9	36	5½	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
4½	AZL pf .48	11.		2	4½	4½	4½	
6½	AbrdMf .40	3.7	7	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	Action			33	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
7⅛	ActionCp .30b	2.9	6	35	10½	10¼	10¼	
13⅞	AdamR s		13	75	14	d13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
13⅛	AdobeO .20	.5	30	83	36½	34⅝	36⅝	+1⅛
1⅛	AegisCp		8	117	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
9½	AeroFlo .50e	3.0	4	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	Aeronca			33	3	2⅝	3	+ ¼
4⅝	AffilHsp .28	5.9	10	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅛	AirExpr n		10	18	4⅝	d 4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
4½	AlskAir .30r	5.9	9	13	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	AlbaW .10e	2.9	2	11	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
5	Alcolac .18	1.8	9	12	10	10	10	+ ¼
27½	AlgAir pf 3	10.		1	29¾	29¼	29¼	+ ½
6½	AllianT .73t	10.	7	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
5⅛	AlmySt .20e	3.3	7	25	6¼	6	6	— ¼
3⅞	Alphaln .10e	.8	10	70	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅜
8⅝	AltamlT .20e	1.4	4	20	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
13-16	Altec		44	24	⅞	⅞	⅞	— 1-16
12	AlterFd .50	2.0	8	3	25	25	25	— ⅛
39⅛	Alcoa pf3.75	9.6		z200	39¼	d39	39	— ⅛
16⅛	Amdhl .40	2.3	10	187	17⅝	17	17⅜	+ ¼
8⅝	AmAgro s.20	2.2	9	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
6⅛	AmBilt .12e	1.4	5	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
26	AmBrd wt			26	35⅝	34¾	35⅛	+ ½
7⅛	ABusPd .40	3.7	6	38	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	AmCapCp			5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7	AGarPd .34	2.2	6	21	15⅝	15	15⅜	— ¼
2⅛	Alsraell .06e	2.5	2	218	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
6½	AMzeA .48	5.4	6	28	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
6½	AMzeB .48	5.2	6	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
8¼	AMdBld s		14	45	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
5⅛	AMotln .30	3.2	4	117	9⅜	9	9⅜	
22⅝	AmPetf 2.50	7.8	6	68	32⅝	31	32	+1⅛
7⅛	APrecs .40	4.4	6	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅜	AScIE			68	6⅝	6	6½	+ ¼
10⅛	AmSeal .40	3.7		2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
7⅜	AmTec .64	8.5	4	12	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
8½	AngloC .20e	1.2	8	66	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
6⅛	Anthony .40	4.6	4	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7½	ApIDIo .16	1.8	9	16	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
3½	ApIdDev		16	90	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
15⅞	AqutCd g.47			303	28⅜	27¾	28⅜	+ ½
6	ArrowA .20	2.8	5	5	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	Arundel .10e	1.3	4	87	7½	7	7⅛	— ⅛
12	Asamer g.40			315	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	Astrex		8	10	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅜
⅝	Atco Ind			53	¾	¾	¾	
1⅝	AtlsCM .08e	2.7	10	45	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
3½	AtlasCp wt			9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅝	Audiotr .16	2.6	7	12	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
18½	Augat s .40	1.8	14	269	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ½
1⅝	AutoTrn			95	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ¼
1⅞	AutmRad			12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	AufoSw 1.20	3.2	10	3	37¾	37½	37½	
4⅛	AVEMC .40	4.7	7	27	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
16½	Avondl 1.20	6.9	23	2	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
	— B—B—B —							
1	BRT			9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9	Badger .80	8.1	4	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
2⅝	Baker .20	5.0		8	4	4	4	
18⅝	Baldors .20	1.1	12	9	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
5⅝	BaldwS .32a	4.6		1	7	7	7	— ⅛
15⅛	BonFd 1.67e	8.9		5	18¾	18¾	18¾	
1¼	Bangor wt			52	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
7	Banistr g.30	2.9		40	10⅝	10½	10½	
1⅛	Barclay			5	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
3	BarcoCa .12	2.5	16	17	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	BarnesE		12	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	Barnwl .20	2.0		11	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
6	BarryR s.16	2.1	9	117	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅝
3⅛	BarthS		32	6	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
2⅛	Bartons			1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
2⅝	BaruchF		44	35	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
12⅝	BnfStA s .40	2.2	4	15	18⅝	17⅞	18	— ⅜
17⅛	BnfStB s .40	2.3	4	16	18⅛	17½	17⅝	— ⅜
2⅝	BergEnt		4	37	5	5	5	
5⅛	BergnB .24	2.9	5	14	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
13⅝	BrgB pf1.15	6.9		7	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	BernzO		6	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
1⅝	Berven		15	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅝	Beverly .18e	2.6	8	151	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8⅛	BicPen .48	5.5	6	14	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
1½	Bickfrd .05e	2.5	7	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
17⅛	BlnkMf 1b	5.7	6	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
16⅛	Blount .64	3.6	5	10	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
3½	BodinAp			1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	BoltBer .40	2.9	21	4	14	13⅝	13⅝	
14⅝	BowVall g.10			1025	33⅝	30⅝	32¼	+1¼
4⅛	BowlA n .24	4.9	6	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3	Bowmar		34	66	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	Bowne .48	2.5	5	10	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
5	BradfdN .26	2.7	7	144	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
3⅜	Branch .20	5.7	4	1	3½	3½	3½	
6⅛	Braniff wt			6	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅜
13	Brascan 1a	5.6	5	75	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
20½	BraunE 1.40	5.6	10	3	25	24⅝	25	
11⅝	BristBr .60	2.3	10	7	26⅝	26	26⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	BroDart .20	5.3	11	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	BrooksP s.40	3.8	7	5	10⅝	d10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
1	BrownCo wt			13	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
26½	BrnFA 1.16	3.7	10	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	BrnFB 1.16	3.6	10	23	32¼	31½	31⅝	— ⅝
3⅜	Buildex		4	9	3⅝	3½	3½	
8⅜	Burnsin .60	4.9	7	18	12⅛	12	12⅛	
	— C—C—C —							
10	CK Pet .16	1.1	22	125	15⅛	14½	15	+ ⅜
5⅛	CDI		4	26	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
6½	CHB Fd .57t	8.1	5	25	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
3⅜	CMI Cp .05e	1.3	5	35	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	CRS .30	2.9	5	3	10½	10½	10½	—
14½	CSE 1.40	6.7	6	3	21	21	21	— ¼
4⅜	CagleA .05e	1.1	2	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
13	Caldor .50	2.4	7	62	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
27⅝	CalPtC 2	5.1	6	25	39	39	39	— ⅜
11⅝	Camco .30	1.2	9	22	25½	24⅝	25⅛	— ⅜
4⅝	Campnll n		2	36	4⅝	d 4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4	CmpChb g			57	7⅞	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	CdnHmst g			252	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
5⅛	CdMarc g.40			26	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
12	CdnMer g			7	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	CdnOcc g.72	2.4		15	30⅛	29¾	29⅞	— ½
48	CdSupO g			180	138½	136½	138	—1
2⅝	CapitlFd .20	6.4	5	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3	Coresso .05e	1.6	7	48	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
23⅝	Carnat 1.50	6.4	7	181	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
17½	CaroEn s		7	1	17⅝	d17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	CarrolDv		8	30	4	4	4	
13⅜	CastlAM 1b	6.3	5	21	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
19⅛	CasFd 2.50e	13.		3	19½	d19⅛	19⅛	
6⅛	Cavltrn .10e	1.0	81	93	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ½
1⅜	CelluCft		4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	CenM pf3.50	11.		z50	30⅝	d30⅝	30⅝	— ⅝
5½	CentSe .70e	11.		6	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
18½	CenS pf 1.25	6.3		z300	20	20	20	— ⅛
3½	CtryFa .05e	.9	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	Cenvill 1.20	6.3	5	135	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	
3⅜	Cetec .12	2.8	8	15	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
6⅛	ChadMl .60	9.1	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1	ChampHo			245	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅛	ChartM s		5	13	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
6¼	ChrtM pf.75	12.		2	6½	6½	6½	
6⅜	Chmplst .28	3.4	8	5	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ¼
18⅛	ChiRv 1.60a	8.8	11	3	18½	d18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
18¾	ChiefDv g s			226	21¾	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	ChildWld		5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6	ChiltnCp .30	4.8	5	24	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
13	CircleK 1.10	5.6	8	25	19½	19	19½	+ ½
10⅛	CityGas .92	3.9	10	35	23½	22¼	23½	+ ⅞
3	Clabir .18	4.5	12	1	4	4	4	
3⅝	ClarkC .21e	4.4	5	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	Clarostat		5	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
13⅝	Clausng s.88	5.3	7	19	17⅛	16½	16½	— ½
2⅝	CohenHat		9	15	4⅛	4	4	
2⅜	Cohu .16e	4.3	8	9	4	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅝	Colemn .92	6.2	6	34	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
5½	ColCml		27	152	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
6⅝	Colwell .60	3.8	10	13	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	Comincg 3			101	36½	35⅞	36½	+ ⅜
15⅛	ComAll .50	2.6	6	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
12⅛	ComA pf1.60	13.		3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
9¼	ComMtl .60	3.0	3	18	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅜
24	Comdlnt s		7	174	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	+ ¼
1½	ComdrCp		11	23	2⅛	2	2	
6⅝	Compo s .20	2.8	8	28	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	
4⅛	CompuD		5	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2	Complnv		6	48	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
2⅜	ConcrdF			9	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	Condec .30t	3.0	99	12	10	9⅞	9⅞	
2⅝	ConnlivC			6	2⅝	d 2½	2½	— ¼
5	ConnrHm 1.53t	15.	4	31	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	Conrock .90a	3.1	8	1	29½	29½	29½	—
3½	Conroy .16	3.8	4	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
5⅛	ConsOG			114	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
8⅝	ConsRef .60	5.9	7	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4	ContMtl		5	20	4	4	4	
5⅛	Cookln .20e	3.3	6	5	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
2⅝	CoooJr			5	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
13	CoreLb .28	1.3	78	20	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
14⅛	Cornlius .80	5.2	7	23	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
13-16	Courtld .16e	9.1	6	2	1¾	d 1¾	1¾	—3-16
2	Cramer			2	2	2	2	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
3¾	1⅝	CrestFo		3	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	9½	CrestOil s.16	1.1	30	274	15⅛	13⅞	14⅝	+ ¼
35⅝	18	Crompt 1.40	5.0	4	3	28	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
32⅝	22	CrossAT 1.20	4.4	9	21	27	27	27	+ ¼
44½	30⅝	CwnCP s.80	2.4	3	155	33⅝	32½	33¼	
5½	3½	CrownC .20	5.7	6	x5	3½	3½	3½	
8½	6	Crownln s.28	4.6	3	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17¼	9¼	CruecR .36	2.6	27	299	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
27¼	16½	CrystlO s.36	1.7	26	67	21⅞	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
21½	14¼	CubicCp .60	4.2	5	36	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
21½	16¼	Curtice 1.10b	6.1	5	3	18	18	18	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	Cyprus			3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	13⅝	Cyprus pf1.70	13.		10	13½	d13⅛	13½	— ⅛
		— D—D—D —							
5½	2⅞	DCL		6	3	4½	4½	4½	
3⅜	2¼	DWG .29t	11.	5	134	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
25½	6⅝	Damson			862	16⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅝
11⅛	6¼	DataAc n		6	86	6⅝	d 6	6	— ½
20	12⅝	Datapd .30	1.9	11	114	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
19⅝	9	DayMn .25e	1.7	8	82	15¼	14⅞	15	— ¼
3⅝	2½	Decoratr .24	8.7	11	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
19	13	DelLabs .48	3.7	12	19	13	13	13	
26⅝	6	DelhiO .10e	.5	21	102	19½	18¾	19	
26⅝	20⅝	Depsitr s1.40	6.8	4	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
2⅛	1	DesgnJw		31	21	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
24	9⅝	DevCpA		3	56	17¼	17	17	— ½
21	14½	DevonGp s		4	z1850	15½	14½	15½	
7¾	2⅝	Digicon		26	38	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
18	14⅝	Dillard .40	2.7	5	5	15	14⅞	14⅞	
1⅝	1	Diodes			4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	DisFab		6	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
48⅝	29	DomeP g s			1725	39⅝	38	39	+ ⅜
25½	18	Domtr g7.80a			26	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅝
24½	17½	DorcGas n.20	1.0	7	425	20⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
12½	6½	Downey s.32	4.3	4	139	7⅝	6½	7⅛	+ ⅝
17⅝	8	DrivHarr		18	5	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
12⅝	7	DrFair .40	4.3	19	7	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ½
1⅜	13-16	Dunlop .09e	7.2	7	2	1¼	13-16	1¼	
30⅝	13	DplxPd 1	4.4	4	22	22½	22	22½	
11⅞	8⅝	DurTst .40a	4.4	9	71	9½	9	9⅛	— ⅜
15⅝	2⅝	Dynlctn		104	445	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅝
27⅝	13⅝	Dyneer .84	3.8	7	9	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ½
		— E—E—E —							
5½	3½	EAC .36	8.0	13	21	4½	4½	4½	
17⅝	8½	EECO .28	1.9	11	24	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	11⅛	EarthRes 1	4.3	8	110	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
20⅝	16½	EsmCo 1.20	7.4	6	3	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	— ¼
4	1⅜	Edmos			54	1½	1½	1½	
13¾	12⅛	EDO s		7	4	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
14⅝	7	Ehren .10a	1.4		29	7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅜
5½	2⅝	ElAudD		4	10	2⅝	d 2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
28½	15⅛	Electroo 1	4.0	8	7	25	24½	25	+ ½
37	23⅜	ElecAm 1.40	5.2	5	8	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	7⅛	Elsinor n		12	680	8	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
17⅝	6⅝	EmrRd		9	58	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	EngyRs .24	2.6	17	105	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	EtzLav .20e	3.1	7	20	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
21⅝	13	EvansAr .40	3.0	8	3	13⅝	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅜	Exectve		7	2	3⅜	d 3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
		— F—F—F —							
16⅜	6⅜	FPA .40	3.6	2	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	FSF Ind .12	3.3		63	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12	9⅝	Fabind s		3	15	10	10	10	
2⅛	13-16	FairfNob			155	⅝	d11-16	11-16	— ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	FalrmC .15	4.6	17	13	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
12⅝	8½	FayDrg .24b	2.4	7	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
19½	13⅝	FedMart .30t			36	14	14	14	
18⅝	14⅝	FedRt 1.40	9.2	17	15	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
9⅝	4⅝	FedRes		23	166	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
43⅝	18⅝	Felmnt .25	.7	18	13	37⅛	36⅛	36⅝	— ⅛
7	3⅛	Fldelco		5	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20½	12¼	FinGen .40b	2.2	8	43	18	17⅝	18	
18	10⅛	FinGnA .40b	2.8		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	7½	FtConn 1a	13.	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15½	10	FischrP 1t	9.3	6	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
21⅛	15⅛	FitchGE 2	11.	5	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅛	Flagg		12	34	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	FlanEnt		35	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
29	17⅝	FlghtSf s.16	.7	19	57	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅜
17⅝	7¼	FlaRck .22e	1.7	8	49	13⅛	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
29	9¼	FlowGen		13	108	18⅝	17⅞	18½	+ ⅝
14½	10½	Flowers .44	4.0	6	58	11¼	11	11	— ¼
22½	15⅝	FlukeJ s		13	14	19⅝	19½	19½	
13⅝	6	FooteM .45k	5.0	10	1	9	9	9	
68½	56	FordCan g5a			z1000	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	ForestC .10	.8	13	6	12⅝	12½	12½	—
14½	3⅝	ForestLab			4	10⅛	10	10⅛	
13⅝	4⅝	FrankinRt .86e	6.4	5	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
10⅝	5⅛	Franks .36	4.3	6	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅝	4⅛	Friedm .24b	4.4	4	1	5½	5½	5½	
13½	3⅝	FriendFr		238	14	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	—
7⅝	5⅝	Frischs .30b	5.5	4	6	5½	d 5½	5½	—
15⅝	9	FrontA .20b	2.2	4	50	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	FrontA wt			1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		— G—G—G —							
6½	2⅝	GIT			3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7½	3¾	GRI .30	8.0	22	193	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	GTI			31	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	4⅝	Galaxy .06t	1.3	5	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅛	6⅝	Garan .60	7.4	5	24	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Garland			11	2⅝	2½	2½	
29⅝	15	GatLief .40b	1.8	10	98	22⅝	22	22½	—
3¼	2⅝	Gaylrd .05e	2.1		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2½	1	Gaynor			10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25	17⅝	GelmSc n		16	29	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅝	GnEmp .32b	8.3	4	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
10½	4⅛	GenExp			471	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+ ½
4⅛	2⅛	GnHous		3	58	2⅛	d 2	2	— ⅛
4¼	2⅝	Geniscp		8	8	4	3⅝	4	
5⅝	4⅝	GenvDr .10r	2.3	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	13⅝	GerbSc .20	.6	13	65	32⅝	32¼	32½	
19⅝	15⅜	GiantF s 1	6.0	5	13	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	GntYell g.65e			84	18½	10⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜
15½	5	Glasrock .10	.8	22	83	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+ ⅜
34⅝	21⅝	Glatfltr 1.20	4.5	5	8	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
32⅝	16⅝	Glnmr .88b	3.3	7	26	27	26	27	+ ⅜
12⅝	7⅝	Globeln .70	7.8	10	5	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅜
11½	7⅛	Glosser .44	4.7	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
31⅛	12⅛	GldNugt .08t	.6	27	241	13⅝	12½	12⅝	
10⅝	7	GoldWH .64	7.3	6	12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
1	⅝	Goldfield			182	1⅛	1	1	
2⅛	1½	GoodLS			3	1⅜	d 1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
25½	19	GormR 1.20a	5.3	8	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—
14⅝	8½	GouldT 1.20	9.5	7	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
13	9¼	GrndCll .50	5.3	6	13	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
15	8⅝	GranerA		78	45	8⅝	d 7⅝	7⅞	—1½
11⅝	5⅝	GtAmInd		4	21	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18⅝	4⅛	GtBasinP		79	594	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
37½	18⅜	GtLkCh .32	1.0	13	37	31⅝	31⅜	31½	
3⅛	1⅜	Greenmn		13	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	6½	GREIT .40	4.2	17	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	16⅝	GrossT 1.44	6.6	6	13	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅜
14⅜	11¼	GuardC .60b	4.5	9	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
27¼	14½	Gulford .88	3.9	3	50	22⅝	22	22½	+ ⅛
100⅝	25⅝	GlfCan g1.60			1087	72⅞	69⅞	71	+1⅝
15⅝	5	Gulfstrm		6	82	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
		— H—H—H —							
2	1	HalcoPd			3	1⅛	1	1	
22½	9¼	HalisM .90	4.5	7	5	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
7⅜	4⅝	Hamptn .65t	14.	3	8	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
15⅝	10½	Hannfrd .88	7.7	5	3	11½	11½	11½	
9½	5¼	HanSqRt			20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
34⅝	22½	Harland 1	3.2	10	10	31⅝	30½	31¼	+1
4	2⅛	Harvey		2	16	3	2⅞	3	
8⅝	3⅜	Hasbro .05t		6	25	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13½	8⅝	Hasting .60	5.2	5	7	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
7	4⅛	HawalA			1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	HlthCh		18	23	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
10⅛	6	HelthM .30	4.4	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅛	7⅝	HelnWr .39e	5.0	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Helnick .10	1.1	15	77	9	8⅝	9	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	HeltmMfg			94	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10⅛	5⅜	HIGInc .06r	.9	6	17	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
16½	8	HiShear .40	3.1	5	15	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Hlpirnic .20	2.4	9	17	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
13⅜	5½	HollyCp		11	91	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
71⅜	34⅛	HmeOA g1.30			4	69½	69⅛	69½	+ ½
71	31½	HmeOB g1.30			1	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅛
39	15	Hormel 1.48	4.6	6	3	32	32	32	+ ¼
19⅛	6⅝	HornHar		19	67	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅛
14	8½	HospMt .60	6.4	15	4	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	Hotel 2.10e	11.	10	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	HouseVl		8	23	2⅝	d 2⅝	2⅝	
23⅝	13½	HouOM .80	4.7	11	683	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
23½	15⅝	HouO pf1.69	9.1		51	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	6½	HowelC .40	1.6	4	16	24⅝	24⅝	24½	— ⅛
5½	2½	Howell .18e	2.0	12	12	5	5	5	
33⅝	24	HubelIA 1.56	5.5	7	2	28⅝	28½	28½	
34	23⅝	HubellB 1.56	5.6	7	5	28	28	28	— ¼
26½	23⅝	Hubbl pf2.06	8.6		3	24⅛	24	24	— ⅜
21⅛	9⅝	HuckMf .32a	1.8	7	4	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
11½	6½	HudsnGn		3	18	8¼	8	8	— ⅜
79⅝	33⅝	HudBOg 2			51	66⅝	65½	66¼	
7⅝	3⅝	HuntH .20	3.1	7	2	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
66⅝	27⅝	HuskyO g 1			65	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
		— I—I—I —							
6⅝	3½	ICH .20	3.8	4	20	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
14½	7⅝	ICM .50e	3.8	15	70	13⅛	12¼	13	+ ⅜
7½	3½	IFS Ind .18	3.2	7	41	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	IMC .28	2.3	4	6	12	11⅝	12	
10⅝	7	IRT Pr .57e	6.3	14	18	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
1	⅝	ITI			23	1	11-16	11-16	—1-16
8⅝	6⅝	ImpCh .42e	5.6	6	2	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
7¼	4⅛	ImperInd s		4	23	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
39⅝	17⅛	ImprOil A g1.20			235	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	InflightSv			54	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
26⅝	11⅝	Instron .40	2.1	7	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
1½	1	InstrSys		19	399	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
14½	9⅝	InsSy pf.25t	2.6		14	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
14⅝	5⅝	IntegRes		10	63	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	6	IntCtyGs g.32			621	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ½
3⅝	2⅛	IntBnknt		6	111	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	5½	IntCtrls n		6	4	5½	5½	5½	
2⅝	1	IntFdSvc			25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	17½	IntGenl 1.40	5.4	4	5	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	IntProt .30	5.3	3	12	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	IntSeaw .60	9.2	7	5	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	IntStrtch			41	1	1	1	
12⅝	7⅝	Intplast .40	3.3	11	10	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
3½	1½	InvestFlo			4	2½	2½	2½	
28⅝	15½	Ionics		10	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
34½	12½	IroqBrd .36	2.8	8	30	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
5¼	2⅝	IrvineInd .10f	2.9		2	3½	3½	3½	
		— J—J—J —							
16½	10½	Jacobs .50b	4.3	6	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4½	Jensen 1.50t	31.	5	11	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Jetero .05e	1.3	17	12	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
4½	1⅝	Jetronic		5	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	4	JohnPd .36	9.6	47	639	4	d 3½	3⅝	— ¼
11⅛	2⅛	JuniperP			98	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
18½	7⅝	Jupiler		2	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
		— K—K—K —							
8½	3¼	KTelln .30p	4.0	5	18	5	5	5	
2⅝	2	Kalsin .75c			28	2⅛	2	2	
1⅜	⅛	KanebAll wt			9	5-16	5-16	5-16	—1-16
6⅝	3½	KapokT		18	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
28⅝	7⅝	KenalCp		15	121	15⅝	14½	15⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Kenwin .60	5.0	5	5	12	12	12	
5	3⅝	Ketchm .17t	4.3	15	1	4	4	4	
6⅝	3⅝	KeyCo .30	6.2	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
11½	8⅝	KeyPh n		52	36	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
2⅝	½	Kidde wt			5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4¼	2½	KinArk		10	119	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ¼
25	15⅝	KingRd s .32	1.8	5	11	17½	17¼	17½	
31⅝	15⅝	KirbyEx		8	15	29⅝	28⅝	29	+ ½
3⅝	2⅛	KleerVu		10	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Klelnerts			10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅝	Knogo n		9	12	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	KuhnStr		3	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		— L—L—L —							
5¼	3	LSB .23t	5.9	7	39	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2½	1⅛	LaBarge .06	3.4	16	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅝	LaMaur .20	3.9	7	11	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅛	LaPnt			8	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	LafyRad			4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4 7-16	2	LakeSh g			25	3⅝	3 5-16	3 5-16	—1-16
11	4⅛	Landmk .34			23	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
11½	4⅝	Laneco .20a	1.8	5	28	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+ ⅜
16¼	11⅝	LazKap n.40	3.5	5	11	11⅝	d11½	11½	— ⅛
24	15⅝	LeaRnl s.60	3.3	7	48	18⅛	18	18⅛	
6⅝	3⅛	LeePh		8	14	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅛	LelsureT		3	23	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	LibtyFb .56t	11.	3	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
12	5⅝	Lighlolr .24	2.6	5	13	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5½	LitlAnn .24	3.6	9	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10½	3⅛	LincAm		9	31	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	LlaydsE			93	2	d 1⅞	1⅞	
3½	2⅛	Lodge .08e	3.2	8	12	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
25⅝	17½	Lohmn 1.20	5.5	9	12	21⅞	21	21⅝	+ ⅜
37⅝	9⅝	LoewT wt			299	26⅝	24⅝	26	+ ⅞
17	9⅝	Logicon		8	15	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
26	15⅛	LaGenS 1.05	4.5	7	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
30⅛	26⅝	LouisCe 1.64	6.0	5	1	27½	27½	27½	
8½	3⅝	LundyEl		9	19	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅜
12	8	Lydall .70	9.5	5	16	7⅝	d 7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
5¼	2⅛	LynchCp		2	8	4	4	4	
3	1⅛	Lynnwear		4	13	1⅜	d 1½	1½	— ⅛
		— M—M—M —							
6½	3⅝	MPO		8	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Macks .20	3.3	5	5	6	6	6	
2½	1¼	Macrod		30	51	1½	1½	1½	
19⅝	17⅝	MePS 1.84	11.	4	8	17⅝	d17	17	— ¼
12⅝	6⅝	MaarC .60	6.6	5	5	9⅝	9	9⅛	
1 15-16	⅝	Marindq		7	94	1 1-16	1	1	
17¼	8⅝	Marine .28e	1.7	7	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
22	19	Marm pf2.25	12.		10	19	19	19	— ⅛
11	4⅛	Marshin		14	32	10	10	10	+ ⅛
18⅝	10⅝	MartlPr .40	4.0	6	14	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
13½	8⅝	Masind .20	2.0		10	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
36⅝	16¼	MtlRsh s.20	.7	14	58	29	26⅝	29	+1⅜
17⅝	9½	Matrix s		10	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
4½	2⅝	MaulTec .14	3.7		78	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	3¼	McCalO		27	984	7⅝	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅛	McKeon		2	7	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
23½	14⅛	Means 1.20	6.7	6	3	18	18	18	
11⅛	7⅝	Medalst .56	5.7	4	69	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	MedalnGp		14	7	5½	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
27⅝	17	MediaG .72	3.0	8	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅝	Meenan n.24	1.6	9	19	15	14½	15	+ ⅜
12⅝	7	Megoint .28	3.3	3	98	8½	7⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
21¼	12⅝	MEMCo 1	7.8	6	10	13	12⅝	12⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	MercSL .50b	5.6	4	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
12	6⅝	MetPro .15	1.7	7	14	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Metex .40	3.9	6	19	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	20	Metptn .32	1.5	19	45	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Metrocar		25	6	4	4	4	
2⅝	1⅝	MichGen			52	2	1⅝	1⅝	
12¼	5	MchSug .40	4.6	15	19	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
5½	3⅝	Micklbry .16	3.2		10	5	5	5	
10⅝	6	MidldCo .30	3.9	3	13	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	9¼	MidlGls .40b	4.0	6	40	10⅛	9⅝	10	— ⅛
11½	6¼	Miller H		5	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8	2½	MissnlT		6	34	6½	6½	6½	
28½	20	MitchIE s		12	237	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
24½	12⅝	MitsCp .60	2.8	8	11	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
46¼	38½	MonP pf4.40	11.		z200	39	39	39	
19⅝	11	Moog .40b	3.0	9	13	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	MortnSh .32	6.2	4	24	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
11	7	MoltSM .20	2.4	4	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
27	16⅛	MtVMll 1a	4.1	4	4	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	MovStr .40	5.5	4	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7⅝	3⅛	Movielab .52t	13.	5	38	4	3⅝	4	
		— N—N—N —							
18⅝	11	NFC n .20	1.5	8	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Napco .20	1.8	7	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
11⅝	4¼	Narda .24	3.1	6	7	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	NCnvSt n.50	4.0	8	343	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	NatEdu .68t	6.8	4	12	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
19½	10	NtHltE		10	9	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
5½	1⅝	NKinney			2250	5¼	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
10½	4⅝	NtPatent			234	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5	NtSecR .60	8.7	10	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6	4⅝	NtSlvr .20e	4.4		2	4½	4½	4½	
6½	3	NtSpinn .24	5.5	4	7	4½	4½	4½	
14⅝	3⅝	NelsLB .72t	8.5	8	47	8½	8¼	8½	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	NesLM .05e	1.6	9	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
28½	17⅝	NHomp .80a	4.2	6	6	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Nidria .06e	3.2	9	83	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
23½	9	NMxAr .30e	1.7	59	31	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+1⅛
11	8⅝	NPInRt s.84	10.	12	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
8⅝	5⅝	NProc .55e	8.5	7	53	6⅝	6½	6½	
29½	20⅝	NYTim .90	4.1	15	9	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
12½	5⅝	NewbE .50	5.2		16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
31⅛	17⅝	NlagFSv .94	3.9	6	19	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
6¼	3⅛	Nichols .02r	.6	4	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Nolex			16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅝	7½	Norin .40	3.8	4	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
13	10⅝	Norl pf 1.50	13.		7	11½	11½	11½	
13⅝	6½	Nortek .08	1.2	5	57	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	13⅝	NoARoy .24	1.5	5	28	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅛
15½	7⅝	NoCdO g		20	61	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	11⅝	NoestBk n1.04	8.2	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ½
19⅝	10	NuclDta		6	33	10⅝	10	10	— ¼
41⅝	18	Numac g.07t			198	30⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
		— O—O—O —							
9⅝	2⅝	OEA .20e	3.7		5	5½	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Oakwd .12b	.9	6	14	13	12½	12⅝	
12½	9	OhSealy s.64	5.7	8	22	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
10	5⅝	Oilalnd .40e	4.8	7	4	8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	13⅝	OnLine .24	1.1	13	7	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
14	7½	OrloleH .40a	4.4	4	10	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+ ½
4	2⅝	Ormand		10	19	2⅝	d 2⅝	2⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	OSullvn .80	5.9	4	7	13⅝	d13½	13½	— ⅛
7⅝	1⅝	OxfordFi		10	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	4½	OzarkA .15e	3.1	4	170	5	4⅝	4⅝	
		— P—Q —							
3⅝	⅝	PF Ind			115	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
16⅝	13⅝	PGEpfA 1.50	11.		23	13⅝	d13½	13⅝	
15	11⅝	PGEpfB 1.37	12.		13	11½	d11⅛	11½	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	PGEpfD 1.25	12.		28	11½	d10⅝	10⅝	— ⅞
14½	11	PGEpfE 1.25	12.		3	10⅝	d10½	10½	— ⅜
22½	20⅝	PGEpfW 2.57	13.		20	20⅛	d20	20	—1
25½	18⅝	PGEpfV 2.32	13.		28	18⅝	d18½	18½	— ⅛
28⅝	20⅝	PGEpfT 2.54	13.		29	21	d19⅝	19⅝	—2⅛
29⅝	21⅝	PGEpfS 2.62	12.		24	23	21⅝	22½	+ ⅜
12½	8⅝	PGEpfH 1.12	12.		7	9	9	9	+ ⅛
26½	20⅝	PGEpfR 2.37	12.		16	20½	d20	20	— ½
22⅝	16	PGEpfP 2.05	12.		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅝
22	17	PGEpfO 2	12.		6	17	d16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	15⅝	PGEpfM 1.96	13.		38	16	d15	15⅝	+ ⅜
24⅝	18	PGEpfL 2.25	13.		14	18	d17⅝	18	
22⅝	16⅝	PGEpfK 2.04	12.		3	16⅝	d16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	18⅝	PGEpfJ 2.32	12.		3	19	19	19	— ⅛
48½	38⅝	PacLt pf4.50	11.		z10	39⅝	39¼	39¼	— ⅜
51½	40	PacLt pf4.75	12.		z50	41	41	41	+1
29	13⅝	PacTrst 1	4.5	11	4	22¼	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	PacScie .40	3.7	6	22	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	27⅝	PallCp .52	1.5	14	126	34⅝	34⅝	34½	
2	1⅛	PalomrF			111	1 15-16	1⅜	1⅜	+ ¼
22⅝	13⅝	Paradyn n		18	30	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ½
19⅝	11	ParkCh .60	4.1	5	4	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
8¼	2⅝	ParkEl		7	1	6	6	6	
27⅝	22	Parsons s 1	4.0	9	70	25⅛	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
6⅝	4½	PatFash .10e	1.8	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
14	6½	Patogon		5	56	11	10½	10⅝	
10⅝	5⅝	PeerTu .32	3.6	6	12	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅜
2	⅝	PenDix wt			3	1	1	1	
20⅝	10½	PenEM .60	4.2	5	21	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
16¼	13⅝	PenTr 1.20	8.2	5	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	PECo .35t	20.	7	603	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
24⅝	14⅝	PenRE 1.65	8.7	8	61	19	19	19	— ⅜
6¼	3½	PenobS .20	4.0	6	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Pentron		9	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
32⅝	24⅝	PepBoys 1b	3.4	5	4	29⅝	29	29	— ½
23⅝	10	PepCom .60	4.4	5	20	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	8½	Perini .40	3.3	12	35	12	11⅝	12	+ ½
25⅝	6⅝	PetLew		13	191	19⅝	18⅛	19	+ ⅜
13⅝	10	PetLe pf1.45		13	32	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7½	PhILD .68r	8.8	4	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅛	2	Phoenix			35	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
16⅝	7	PicNPay .32	3.0	6	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
6⅝	3¼	PlonrSys		1	114	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2½	PlonTx .20t			2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	PNWVa .54	10.	7	6	5⅝	d 5¼	5⅝	
36⅝	20	PltDM 1.40	4.4	4	10	32	32	32	+ ½
38½	23⅝	Pittway 1.65	5.2	6	19	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	4⅝	Pizzoln n		8	15	4⅝	d 4½	4½	— ⅛
37	20⅝	PlacrDv gta			2	29	28⅝	29	
10	4⅝	Plantlnd		18	89	7	6½	7	+ ½
9½	6⅝	PlyGm .40b	5.4	2	13	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
26⅝	16½	PneuSc 1	6.3	6	z400	16⅝	d15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
2⅝	⅝	Poloron		2	14	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
24	14⅝	PostlCo n .50	2.8	8	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
22½	10⅝	PrairieO g		17	11	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	10½	PrattLmb 1.10	9.5	5	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
29	22½	PrtL pf 2.25	9.2		1	24½	d24½	24½	—1
7⅝	4⅛	PrattRd .30	6.0	7	24	5	5	5	
27	21⅝	PrenHa 1.36	6.1	8	70	22¼	21⅝	22¼	
4⅝	1⅝	PresRtB		1	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅝	14⅝	Preston g.90		6	11	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+1
12⅝	8⅝	PrimMt s		12	47	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
16⅝	10¼	PrpCT 1.36e	10.	10	42	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
12½	9½	ProvGas .92	9.2	4	9	10⅛	10	10	
9½	3⅝	PrudBld .24	5.8	8	8	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
24⅝	20	PSP pfC2.34	12.		7	19⅝	d19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
16⅝	7⅝	PulteH s .24	2.5	2	44	10	9⅝	9⅝	
10¼	4⅝	PuntaG		8	18	7⅝	7	7	— ¼
13⅝	9⅝	Punta pf1.10	11.		29	9⅝	d 9½	9⅝	
8⅝	6⅛	Qualinn n.40e	6.3	2	33	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	Quebcr g.20e			2	7	7	7	— ¼
		— R—R—R —							
4⅝	2	REDM		4	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	RET			93	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
46⅝	42½	RET pf 4.38	10.		3	43⅝	43½	43½	+ ⅛
18	8⅝	RHMed .20r	1.5	8	5	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	RPS		8	5	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
3⅝	2⅛	RSC .10	3.3	13	12	3	3	3	
8	5⅝	Rapan .10e	1.9	7	37	5½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	12¼	RnchEx .30e	1.8	6	21	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
39⅝	10⅝	RangrO g			561	29⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
36⅝	21⅝	Ransbrg 1.20	3.8	7	19	31⅝	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
4	1½	RapAm wt			32	2½	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2	RathP			17	4	3⅝	4	
24⅝	13½	Ravlnd .40	2.3	13	14	17⅝	16⅝	17½	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅝	Reading		7	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21⅝	14½	REInv 1.60	9.1	9	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
13	10	RtlncT 1.40	14.	4	34	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Redlaw			24	1¼	d 1⅛	1⅛	— ⅜
5⅝	2⅝	ReevesT		225	51	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
6¼	4	RelsTr .28	5.6	3	1	5	5	5	
23½	14⅝	RemAr 1a	4.9	6	7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
9½	5⅝	RepGyp s.24	4.4	3	45	5⅝	d 5½	5½	— ⅛
44⅝	22	RepNY 2	5.5	5	9	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	20⅝	RNY pf 2.12	10.		42	20⅝	d20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
19½	11⅝	ReshCot .24	1.8	8	46	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
54⅝	20½	ResrtA		4	1254	25⅝	23⅝	24½	+ ⅝
22⅝	11¼	Resrt wt			277	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
83¼	27	ResrtB		6	z2600	37½	33⅝	36⅝	+1⅝
4⅝	2⅝	RestAssc		6	44	2⅝	2⅝	2½	+ ⅛
13⅝	5	RexNors		8	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
24½	14⅝	RlolOil n		13	19	19½	18⅝	19½	+ ½
9⅝	3⅝	RibletP .12	2.7	3	49	4⅝	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
8¼	4¼	Richton .44	10.	22	19	4½	4⅜	4⅝	
60⅝	27½	RileyCo		10	11	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅛
34¼	24	RioAlgo g1.50			13	25	24½	24½	
14⅝	6	Robnich			81	8⅝	7⅝	8	
8⅝	4½	Roblin .12	2.8	5	28	6	5⅝	6	
15½	10	Rockway 1b	8.0	5	12	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
28⅝	19½	Rogers s.12	.6	12	35	19½	d19⅛	19½	— ¼
4⅝	2⅝	RoncoT		10	13	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
5⅝	4⅝	Rossmr		3	17	4½	4½	4½	
3⅝	1⅜	RoyPalm			10	2	2	2	— ⅛
9	7	Rudick .42e	6.0	5	1	7	7	7	
9	7⅝	Rudick pf.56	8.0		1	7	d 7	7	— ¼
3	1⅛	Rusco			86	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
16¼	10½	Russell .48	4.5	4	9	11	10⅝	10⅝	
		— S—S—S —							
6⅝	3½	SFM .24	6.6	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	8⅝	SGL .30b	3.2	5	x9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Salem .40a	2.4	8	7	17	17	17	
3¼	1⅝	SCarlo			8	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10	8	SDgo pf .88	12.		1	7½	d 7½	7½	— ⅛
10¼	7⅝	SDgo pf .90	12.		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
11½	8⅝	SDgo pf 1	12.		1	8¼	d 8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	19¼	SDgo pf2.47	13.		6	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
27	21¼	SDgo pf 2.68	13.		12	21	d20⅝	21	— ¼
24⅝	14⅝	SFrRE 1.60	8.0	15	22	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
3	7-16	SFRE wt			18	1⅜	1¼	1⅛	— ⅛
22½	18⅝	SanJW 1.60	8.2	5	2	19½	19½	19½	— ½
14⅝	5½	Sandgte .40	5.5	5	29	7½	7	7⅛	
9	7	SaundrL s.30	4.1	6	19	7⅝	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	ScheibE .56	12.	19	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	2⅝	Schiller		7	16	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Schradr .04t		75	4	3	2⅝	3	
9⅝	6⅝	Schwab n.30	4.4	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4½	2⅝	SciMgt .10	3.6	6	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
52	28⅝	ScurryR g		15	3	43½	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅜
20⅝	16	SbdAM .40	2.4	3	13	17¼	17	17	— ⅜
13½	3⅝	Sealctro .94t	9.4	7	25	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Seaport			16	15-16	⅞	⅞	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
6⅝	2⅝	Searsind		6	10	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	SecMtg		20	27	3	3	3	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Selas .36	5.1	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1⅝	1⅛	SelioAsc		6	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	5½	Semtch .20b	3.5	10	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅜
15½	9⅝	SetonCo .50	4.3	3	7	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅜
8⅝	4	ShoerS .40e	7.3	4	15	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
10⅝	7½	Sharon s.50	6.3	6	74	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Showin .40	8.0	5	45	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
4½	2½	ShelirR		4	28	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	Shopwell		8	4	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
29⅝	18⅝	Showbt 1	5.3	6	9	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	12⅝	Slerrcln .30	1.4	10	6	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
8½	6⅝	Silco s .28	4.0	6	8	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
20½	10	Sigma .40	3.6	5	97	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	SikesA .45e	7.7	3	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
21½	10¼	Sllnic .40	2.0	6	83	20⅝	20½	20½	— ¼
8¼	3⅝	Silvrcst		26	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	2⅝	Solitron		10	95	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
28	21⅝	SooderB .40	1.5	8	13	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
17⅝	5⅝	SorgPap .33e	2.8	3	9	12½	12	12	— ⅛
9½	6⅝	Soundsn .40	6.2	3	109	6⅝	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	SoetCap .60a	7.3	15	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
12	9⅝	SCEd pf1.02	11.		1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
12½	9⅝	SCEd pf1.06	11.		4	9½	d 9⅛	9½	— ⅜
13	9½	SCEd pf1.08	11.		2	9⅝	9½	9½	
13⅝	11	SCEd pf1.19	11.		2	11⅛	d10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
28	24⅝	SCEd pf2.48	9.5		z100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
17½	12⅝	SCEd pf1.45	11.		4	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ¼
19⅝	16⅝	SCEd pf1.30	7.5		9	17⅛	17¼	17¼	
26⅛	19⅝	SCEd pf2.30	12.		1	19½	19½	19½	
25½	19⅝	SCEd pf2.21	11.		3	19⅝	d19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
86⅝	67⅝	SCEd pf7.58	11.		2	67	d66	67	— ⅛
99⅛	79⅝	SCEd pf8.70	11.		1	81	81	81	+ ½
100½	85⅝	SCEd pf8.96	10.		2	88	88	88	+2⅝
9⅝	7⅛	SwFlBk .50	6.7	5	4	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
26⅝	23	SwFIB pf2.18	9.5		21	22⅝	d22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9	SpecityR		6	17	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
15	6⅝	Spector .43e	4.8	3	37	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
6	3½	Spectro .19t	4.2		13	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
6⅝	3½	SpeedOP .20r	4.6	7	14	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Spencer .16	4.4	6	20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5¼	4½	Splentex .24	4.9	8	2	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
27	19⅝	StCoosa 1.60	8.3	7	3	19⅝	d19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	6	StdMetl		136	20	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
26⅝	20	StProd 1.52	7.9	5	12	19⅝	d19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	4⅛	Stonge .20	3.0	8	27	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5½	3⅜	Stanwd		3	32	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
14⅝	11½	StarSup s.80	4.2	4	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Stardust			27	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅝	4	Steelmt .24b	3.6	4	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
23½	16	StepnCh .80	3.9	8	2	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅜
2⅛	⅝	SterIBcp wt			1	1	1	1	
1⅝	15-16	SterlEl		5	79	1⅛	1	1	
3⅝	2⅛	SterlExt .05t			11	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Stevknit			14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	6⅛	StrutW .30b	1.8	16	32	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅝	SueAnn .24	9.1	5	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5½	3⅝	SunCltyl .25	6.5	6	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	7	Sunair .60	6.5	5	15	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
39⅝	14	Sundnc .16b	.5	151	294	32⅛	30⅝	31⅝	+1⅛
9½	5⅝	SunshJr .40	4.8	6	12	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
17⅝	11⅝	SupFdS .40	3.3	6	6	12½	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅛
12¼	5½	Suplnd s.25	4.7	4	48	5⅝	d 5½	5⅝	— ⅛
11½	6	SupSurg .32	3.8	5	15	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
39¼	29½	Supron s.24	.7	24	87	32⅝	31⅝	32½	
7⅝	3⅝	Susqueh		4	43	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11½	8½	Susqh pf 1	11.		10	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
1⅛	⅝	SutrMtg wt			11	⅝	11-16	⅝	
7⅝	3½	Synloy .30b	5.0	11	7	6½	6	6	+ ⅛
44½	24½	Syntex 1.10	3.4	9	481	33½	32½	32½	
24¼	18⅝	Sysco s .40	2.2	7	40	18½	d18⅝	18⅝	—
17⅝	10⅝	SystEng		9	58	12¼	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅜
6½	3⅝	SysPln .20	5.0	3	41	4⅛	4	4	
		— T—T—T —							
9⅝	6⅝	TEC .40	5.8	7	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞	+ ½
3⅝	1⅝	TFI		5	23	2	2	2	
19⅝	8⅝	TabPd .20	1.5	6	7	13⅝	13⅝	13½	
14	8	TandB .40	3.6	6	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
10¼	5½	Tannet .28b	4.7	4	19	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
14¼	10⅛	Tasty 1.20b	11.		x2	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
4	1¼	TechSym		10	219	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	4	TechOp		7	34	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
4½	1⅝	TechTp .52t	28.	9	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	Tectrol .24	4.8	5	10	5¼	4⅞	5	— ⅜
62½	19⅝	TelonR		45	20	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅜
18	7⅝	Telcom .60	5.1	4	21	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ½
32	15½	Telflex .40	1.7	9	40	23⅝	22½	23⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	12	Telscl .60	4.3	9	175	14¼	14	14	— ¼
3⅛	1½	Tenna			11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7¼	4	Tenney s		7	3	4⅝	4	4	
4⅝	1⅝	Tensor		13	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9	4⅝	TerraC .10t			37	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	TetraT			34	7½	7	7⅛	+ ¼
13⅝	7⅝	TexlAir .16	1.9	9	85	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
53	44	TxPL pf4.56	11.		z100	42⅝	d41⅝	41⅝	—2⅛
1⅛	½	ThorCp			26	11-16	11-16	11-16	
5⅝	2⅝	Thorofar .04e	1.0	7	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	ThreeD .20b	4.4	4	15	4½	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
27⅝	14½	Thrlftm 1.20	5.9	3	11	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
7½	3	Tldwell		4	111	5¼	4⅞	5	
8⅝	4⅝	TobKtz n.25	4.5	4	6	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
10⅛	5¼	ToppsG .21t			22	5⅛	d 5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
17½	10⅝	TorInCp .80	6.2	5	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
27¼	9⅝	TotlPet g.32			221	18½	17½	18⅛	+ ⅜
19¼	4⅝	TotlPet wt			86	11⅝	10⅝	11¼	+ ½
3⅝	2	TownCtry		9	20	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
20⅝	16⅛	Towner n			2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
8½	4¼	TrnsLux .10e	2.1	5	44	5¼	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	TransOll .05e	.5		48	10⅛	9⅝	10	
7	5¼	TrnsTec n.20	3.7	9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Tredwy .20	3.3	10	1	6	6	6	
18⅝	9⅝	TriaCp .20	1.3	10	100	15½	14⅝	15	
14⅝	8½	TrlfnOG n			211	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7¼	TuboMx s		13	481	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
32½	23⅝	TurnrC 2	6.9	7	346	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
7⅜	3½	TwinFr .20	4.8	6	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
		— U—U—U —							
12½	7½	U&I			50	2	9½	9⅛	9½— ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	UIP .24	4.7	8	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	2½	UNA .20	4.3	3	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	4⅜	URS .40b	6.3	7	31	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅛	4⅝	Unimax		9	6	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	UAirPd .54b	4.3	8	6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
17½	11	UnCosF .66a	4.9	7	5	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
2½	1⅝	UnFoods .10e	5.7	35	54	2	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅝	2¼	UNatCp			12	4⅛	4	4	
8½	6⅝	UNICp pf			5	6½	d 6¼	6⅛	— ¼
16¼	9⅝	USFltr .32	2.8	6	124	11½	11	11½	+ ½
11⅝	7⅝	UnRllT .87e	9.3	11	23	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3-16	1-64	UnRllT wt			13	1-64	1-64	1-64	
7	3⅝	UnivCig .05	.9	4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19	10⅝	UnivRs .32	2.0	15	87	16½	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
12⅝	9	UnivRu .72	7.8	6	7	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ⅜
		— V—V—V —							
10	5⅝	Valle's .81t	14.	9	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
16	9	Valmac .80	8.9	10	7	9	9	9	
8⅝	5⅝	Valsear .36	3.1	5	4	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	ValueL .06e	2.2		15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	16½	VermlA .32b	1.7	8	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
9⅝	4¼	Vernltrn .10	1.7	5	104	6⅛	5⅝	6	
6½	2½	Vertiple		4	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
9½	1½	Vesely		317	13	6½	6½	6½	
3	1⅝	Viatech			5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	VintageE		2	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	Virco .16b	3.5	4	8	4⅝	d 4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6¼	Vishay		6	69	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅜
6⅝	3¼	VisualG .16	3.7	6	45	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	VolMer .12e	2.8	4	48	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Voplex .52	6.2	4	16	8½	d 8⅛	8⅛	
7½	3¼	VulcCp .20a	3.8	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
		— W—W—W —							
7½	2½	WTC .02t		53	56	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9½	6½	Wackht .40b	5.8	6	27	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
49½	10½	Walnoco .12	.3	28	217	38	37¼	37½	
20⅛	19⅝	Walnoco wt			2	19½	19¼	19⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	Walbr n.05e	.3	7	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
25	18	Walco .80b	4.0	6	7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
9⅝	4⅛	WallcS .12	2.8	13	41	4⅛	d 4	4⅛	
25¼	17	WangB s.16	.8	17	82	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	
25½	18⅝	WangC s.06	.3	16	68	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
13½	9	WardsCo .20	2.2	3	9	9⅛	d 8⅝	9⅛	
24¼	21⅝	WshPst s.36	1.6	9	39	22⅝	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	20⅝	WRIT 2.12	7.7	15	11	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Watsco .30	4.7	7	14	6½	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Wlnlrd n		13	170	15⅝	14⅝	15	
3⅛	2⅛	Walman			21	3½	3½	3½	
19½	7⅛	WeldTu .30b	1.6	8	51	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
22⅝	15⅝	Wsfarm g s.70	4.1		78	17⅝	16½	17	+ ⅛
38⅛	11½	WstFin .52	2.0	3	158	25⅝	23⅛	25⅝	+2½
15⅛	9⅛	WPacRR n		2	19	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	3⅝	Whippny .20	2.2		32	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ⅛
7½	4½	WhitCbl .40	7.8	4	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Whitehall		7	24	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	2	Wichita .45t	4.7	37	44	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	WillcxG n		3	64	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
20	8⅝	Wmhous .60	3.7	10	30	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅛	WilsnB .15t			13	1⅛	d 1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
50¼	43½	WisP pf4.50	10.		z10	44	44	44	
3	2	WolfHB .10e	4.7	7	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14½	8	Wdstrm n .60	7.2	4	4	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
11½	4⅝	WkWear .40	5.2	5	24	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	10	Wraltr .05e	.4	68	64	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
1 11-16	⅝	WrightH g			76	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16	
17⅝	11	Wynns s .48	3.8	6	63	12½	11½	12½	+1
15	11½	WymBn .72	5.6	6	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —							
13⅝	6½	Zimmer .36	5.5	3	11	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low, u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

WHERE THERE'S AN INTERNATIONAL MARKET, WHERE THE ACTION IS, THAT'S WHERE WE ARE.

OUR VISITING-CARD



Branches in: Abu Dhabi - U.A.E., Cairo, Chicago, London, Los Angeles, New York, São Paulo, Singapore, Tokyo

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Associated and allied banks and other participations in: Africa: Cameroons, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Zaire. America: Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, USA, Venezuela. Asia: Hong Kong, Indonesia, Korea South, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand. Europe: Belgium, France, Germany (F.R.), Great Britain, Luxembourg, Monaco, Spain, Switzerland.

Banca Commerciale Italiana

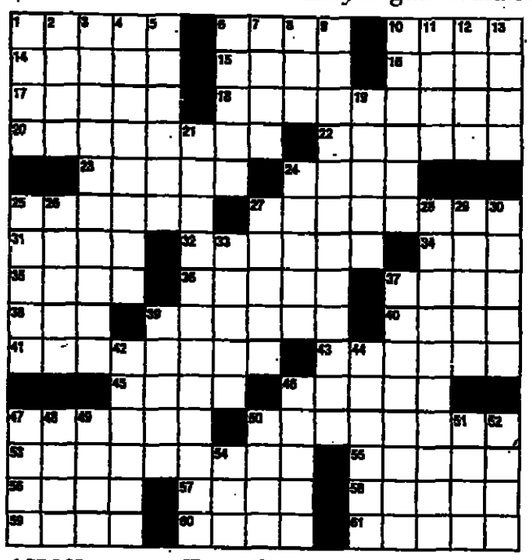
Head Office: Milan
338 Branches in Italy

CGA

Herald Tribune

The international essential.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Tugs at the heart strings
6 Stimulus
10 Nanking nanny
14 Bedouin's beast
15 Wahine's watusi
16 Hollywood and ——
17 Sufficient
18 Upgraded rabbit fur
20 Pitcher as fireman
22 Did a P.O. job
23 Available
24 Knoxville eleven
25 Franciscan, founder's birthplace
27 Repartee expert
31 Beef cut
32 Fly feared in Africa
34 Wine: Comb. form
35 In—— (confused)
36 Sardonic
37 Art cult: 1916-21
38 Ginza coin
39 Candle holder
40 Alleged electrical force
41 Sports rout
43 Stopwatches
45 He wrote "The Israelis"
46 Eagles of puzzle fame
47 Muezzin, for one
50 Rapacious one
53 He makes an effort
55 Certain kinsman
56 Dazzle
57 Trademark
58 —— Dame
59 Osaka Bay port
60 Borodin's "Prince ——"
61 Road traction aid

DOWN

1 Surgery memento
2 Subdue
3 Sudden inward detonations
4 Doing a brake job
5 Rains icy particles
6 Runner in a children's game
7 Well-tuned engine sound
8 City on the Danube
9 Justifications for existence
10 Unwilling
11 Fisk's need
12 Penny——
13 Take note of
19 Actor Nick
21 Argument forestaller
24 Prophetic
25 Smoke detector
26 European capital
27 "Games People Play" author
28 Classified-ad heading
29 Where Saul's witch lived
30 Camino, iter, etc.
33 Mock
37 Conduct
39 Gov. Atiyeh works here
42 Luna's Greek counterpart
44 Notch
46 Gaffe
47 Conceal
48 Graham of gridiron fame
49 Part of a torn ticket
50 "—— My Heart"
51 Norwegian river
52 Skinny one
54 Dress, with "up"

Solution to Previous Puzzle

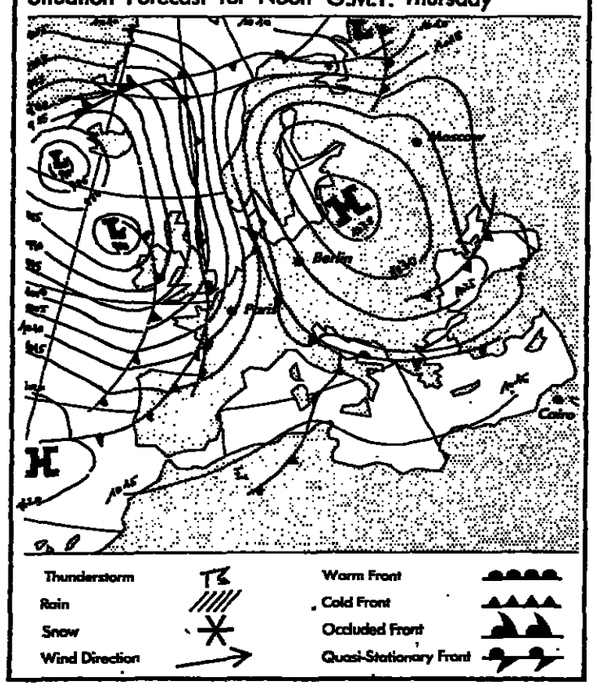
B	A	J	A		A	M	O	E		H	I	P
A	R	A	N	A		H	E	R	O		W	O	V	E
Y	A	R	D	S		T	H	E	C	A	R	P	E	T
O	I	D		T	O	O	T		S	E	E	S	E	
U	N	I	T	E	D	N	A	T	I	O	N	S		
		W	R	A	Y		M	O	U	S	T	O	N	
O	K	I	E			G	U	N	S		O	R	A	
G	E	N	E	R	A	L	A	S	S	E	M	B	L	Y
R	E	C		I	R	I	S			E	E	E	S	
E	M	I	S		W	A	S		S	H	O	T		
		D	U	M	B	A	R	T	O	N	O	A	K	S
P	E	E	L	E		A	O	N	E		L	I	L	
R	U	N	A	R	O	U	N	D		A	T	O	N	E
A	R	T	E		D	R	A	G		L	U	N	G	E
Y	E	S			S	U	S	Y			B	E	S	T

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Fair	MADRID	15	59	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Rain	MIAMI	26	79	Sunny
ANKARA			N.A.	MILAN	12	54	Cloudy
ATHENS	22	72	Fair	MONTREAL	9	48	Cloudy
BEIRUT	24	75	Fair	MOSCOW	-3	28	Snow
BELGRADE	9	48	Fair	MUNICH	8	46	Fair
BERLIN	9	48	Fair	NEW YORK	12	54	Clear
BRUSSELS	14	57	Cloudy	NICE	18	64	Overcast
BUCHAREST	7	45	Cloudy	OSLO	6	43	Fair
BUDAPEST	9	48	Fair	PARIS	11	52	Overcast
CASABLANCA	20	68	Overcast	PRAGUE	7	45	Fair
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Overcast	ROME	22	72	Fair.
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Fair	SOFIA	8	46	Overcast
DUBLIN	13	55	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	6	43	Misty
EDINBURGH	11	52	Misty	TEHRAN			N.A.
FLORENCE	17	63	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	24	75	Fair
FRANKFURT	9	48	Cloudy	TOKYO	16	61	Misty
GENEVA	11	52	Misty	TUNIS	22	72	Cloudy
HELSINKI	3	37	Fair	VIENNA	7	45	Fair
HOUSTON	21	70	Cloudy	WARSAW	6	43	Fair
ISTANBUL	13	55	Rain	WASHINGTON	11	52	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Overcast	ZURICH	10	50	Misty
LISBON	17	63	Cloudy				
LONDON	10	50	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	29	84	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



Maine Starts Beautification Plan By Eliminating 3,000 Billboards

TOPSHAM, Maine, Oct. 24 (AP) — After years of court battles, Maine has started to eliminate about 3,000 billboards that can be seen from highways.

A state beautification law was passed in 1977, but an advertising company immediately went to court, challenging its constitutionality and its payment provisions.

A federal court ruled that the law did not inhibit free speech. But it took nearly two years to work out a compromise on compensation.

Under an agreement signed last month, the state will buy and eliminate the signs, with the federal government putting up 75 percent of the cost.

Advertisers can contract for discreet wooden roadside directional signs to replace their lost billboards. Or they can put them up on their own private property.

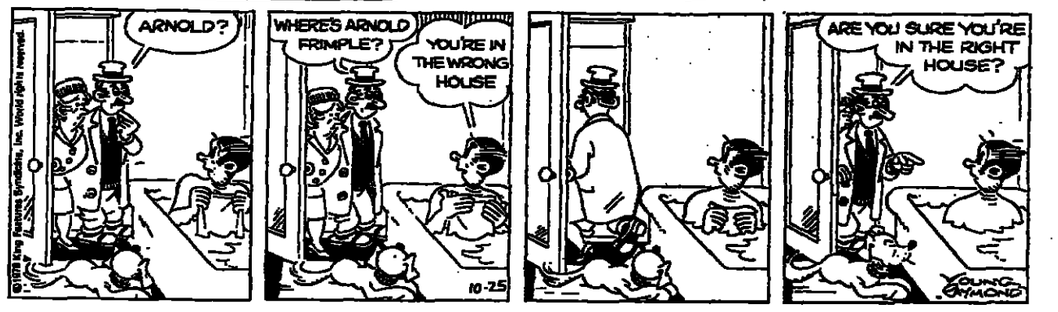
PEANUTS



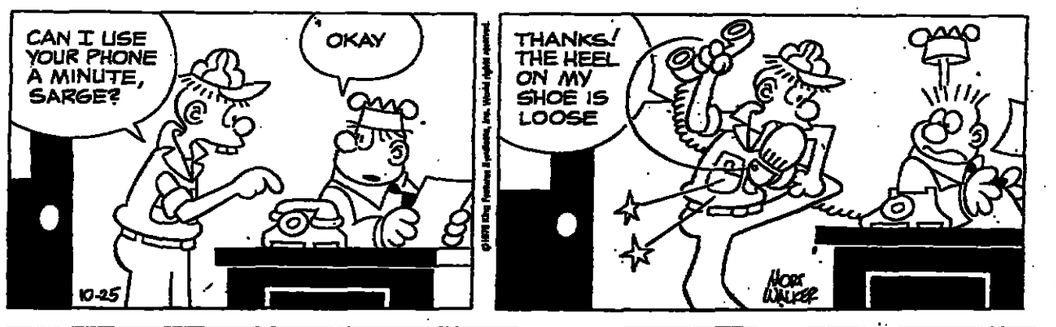
B.C.



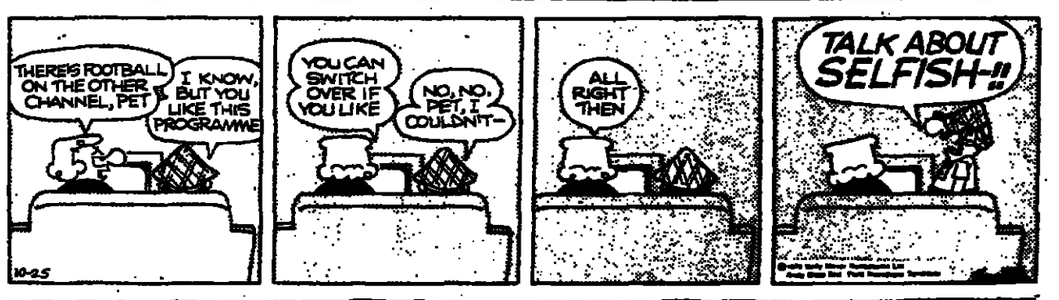
BLONDIE



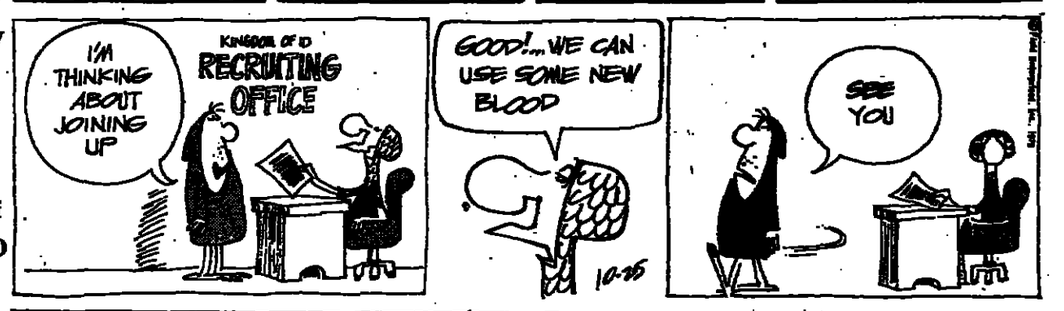
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WECIN

GINOW

COLLEA

QUIETY

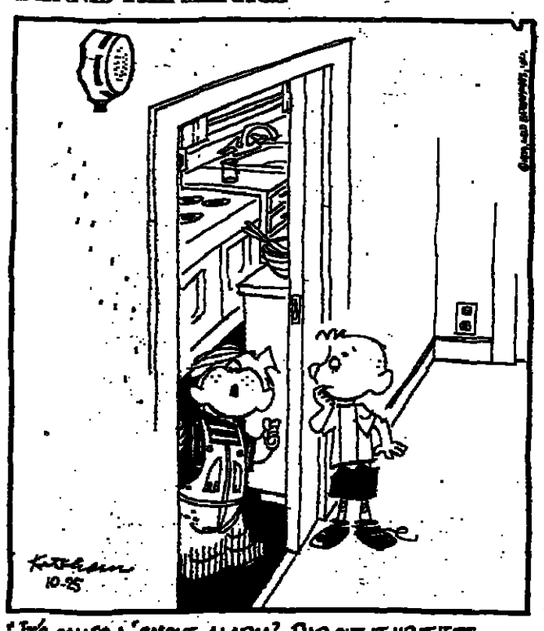


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "□□□" □□□□ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TOPAZ USURY ANYWAY BRONCO
Answer: Why she made music while she ate—SHE WAS A "SOUP-RANO"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

ARABIA

A Journey Through the Labyrinth

By Jonathan Raban. Simon & Schuster. 344 pp. $11.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

ALTHOUGH it is true, as Ruth Benedict said, that no man looks at the world with pristine eyes, it is possible, as Paul Ricoeur said, to cultivate "a second naivete," and this is what the best travel writers do. They go to a country in an attitude of what Freud called "free-floating attention" and simply let us see what they see. If the political correspondent tries to make sense of a culture, the amateur traveler often addresses himself to its nonsense.

Earlier travel writers such as Evelyn Waugh, Graham Greene, Wilfred Thesiger, Paul Bowles, Eric Newby and Peter Mayne were able to see the countries they wrote about in a relatively stable condition. But the traveler of the '70s, like today's novelists, short-story writers and poets, deals in the imagery of discontinuity.

Tragi-Comedian of Traveling

Like Paul Theroux and Edward Hoagland, Jonathan Raban is a brilliant tragi-comedian of traveling. In "Arabia," he has what may be history's best example of what Ezra Pound called the "accelerated grimace."

Arabs have traditionally been the victims of a sentimentality that sees them as either heroes or villains. The desert is the perfect existential theater. Without taking sides, Raban demonstrates that Arabs need not be merely oil millionaires, terrorists, polygamists, sodomists or romantic nomads. They can also be Gatsbys, Utopians, tyrants, surrealists or futurists, for whom movement is the source of all meaning. In "Arabia," Raban shows us countries where "time, which had hung so heavily on people's hands for several hundred years," has suddenly exploded into life, like a cuckoo that shatters the clock.

The very language of Arabia, according to the author, is a labyrinth of ambiguities in which there are hardly any literal meanings, only symbolic gestures. It is a language in which the same word, with a slightly different inflection, means both "sexual intercourse" and "socialism." Is it any wonder, he asks, that Arabs are difficult to understand?

All the same, Raban is very good at framing those moments in which Arabs are saying something significant. An official at a Department of Culture and the Arts says, "We have experts who talk to dying people to collect the folklore." In answer to a question about the compatibility of Islamic religion with political change, a special adviser on town planning says, "The line between supernatural belief and political commitment is a very thin one." A local writer says, "In the Arab world, the intelligentsia has no context." A switchboard operator says, "Cairo is all out of connection."

In Abu Dhabi, under Sheikh Zayed, the bedouin nomads have been resettled in new cinder-block developments, and the sheikh complains he has been up all night with a sick falcon. When Raban visits an old bedouin, he is offered the omnipresent box of modern facial tissues to wipe his perspiring brow.

There is grandeur and there is squalor. In the desert, empty ... cans blow across the sands, and ... roads are lined with wrecked ... and trucks. Yet there are trees be... planted and nourished, in the te... of nature. Turf imported from M... ico is being bedded down in ... brought from a distant oasis. So... of the new buildings are splend... and some of the Oriental rugs in ... souks of the instant city are made ... plastic.

Cosmic Shopping Spree

Everywhere, the rich Arabs ... on a cosmic shopping spree, as if ... make up for centuries of priva... Three-quarters of the popula... some of the towns is purchased ... as affluent Arab countries raid ... poor neighbors for labor and ... nicians. English merchants, ... new class of middlemen, or ... makers, do everything, even ... lighting of a cigarette or the ... of a drink, with a deliberate ... ness in order to postpone the ... dom of waiting for an answer ... answer to a question that has ... been asked before.

While in the West cities are ... disgrace, in Arabia they are still ... nocent, still throbbing with ... pride and illusions. One also ... feels, the author suggests, that ... Arabs are trying to buy history ... self and turn it inside out. The... ture will grow like an imported ... They will air-condition their con... ences, wipe the past clean with ... al tissues.

In a casino, an Arab million... bets on every number on the boa... willingly losing money in order ... be sure of winning. It is a wonder... image. "Arabia" is full of them.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Fitzgerald Nove... Is Winner of £10,000 Award

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP) — ... ain's most valuable literary aw... the £10,000 ($21,500) Boo... McConnell Prize, was awarded ... terday to Penelope Fitzgerald ... her novel "Offshore."

Lord Asa Briggs, Oxford Uni... sity historian, who presided over ... judging panel, said the novel ... a houseboat community on ... Thames River in London, was ... fect as it goes. The expected ... happens and there is . . . total ... ginality."

Mrs. Fitzgerald, a former journ... ist, once lived with her husband ... three children on a Thames bo... which sank. The family surv... and now lives on dry land. Her ... vious books were a novel ca... "The Bookshop" and a biography

One of the five judges this year ... the five nominated novels was ... American writer Paul Theroux ... lives in London.

The prize was first awarded ... 1969. It is sponsored by Bo... McConnell, a London-based ... national food, engineering and ... ing company.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

MOST great bridge players make a start in the game when very young, usually as teenagers and occasionally even earlier. It is not easy for parents and friends to recognize that the youngster who is "wasting" his time at the card-table is actually headed for stardom, but there are some clues for those who care to look for them.

Any beginner who starts to win tournaments in his first year of duplicate play obviously has the seeds of greatness. Another clue is the ability to produce imaginative, well reasoned plays of a type that cannot be learned from textbooks.

A remarkable deceptive effort on the diagramed deal serves as a good illustration of the kind of skill needed. South opened with one heart and heard his partner bid three hearts. This was a traditional forcing raise, suggesting at least four-card support and a hand worth an opening bid.

The South hand is obviously interested in a slam bid and the scientific way to proceed would be with a cue-bid in spades or diamonds, attempting to discover whether North has a control in clubs. This would lead to a safe four hearts or an unsafe five hearts — the latter failing. West could work out the club weakness and lead that suit.

However, South with the ebullience of youth, leaped to six hearts. He knew that the defense might be able to cash two club winners immediately; but if that was the case, clubs might not be led. If the defense held both top clubs, it was three to one against West having both of them.

This calculation proved sound up to a point, for West had a normal spade lead. The dummy was a disappointment to South but he was not unhappy. If he could gather in the heart king, he could make all 13 tricks.

But the problem was to make 12 tricks, and South concentrated on the possibility that West held the heart king. One reasonable plan was to spurn the heart finesse by playing the ace. This might collect a singleton king, and if it brought the two small trumps, leaving the king outstanding, South could play spades and diamonds, discarding both his clubs if the player with heart king held at least three spades and at least three diamonds. However, this play would have failed if the cards lie; and it would have failed if South looking foolish if East had begun with all three missing trumps.

If West held the heart king, surely did not have the club ace, he would have led that card. So if need to lead clubs might not be clear to West if he did gain the lead with the heart king, and South could take advantage of that fact.

The naive play of taking a quick club discard on spades and then finessing in hearts would make it easy for West to shift to a club. One good plan was to win with the spade ace in dummy and take an immediate trump finesse. If it would probably have succeeded if the cards lie, for West would have no reason to think his partner held the club ace.

South took a more subtle approach. He took three rounds of spades and discarded not a club but a diamond. He then finessed in hearts, and West had an impossible problem. It seemed to him that South had begun with a singleton diamond and ace-queen of clubs, so he returned his remaining trump. He was disconcerted to find that South now claimed the slam, announcing that he would throw the club losers on dummy's diamonds.

NORTH
♠AQ8
♡J983
♢KQ84
♣62

WEST
♠J10843
♡K7
♢86
♣K983

EAST
♠962
♡4
♢10973
♣A1074

SOUTH(D)
♠K7
♡AQ10853
♢AJ3
♣QJ

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	Pass	3♡	Pass
6♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade jack.

A South African Family Struggles to Surmount Apartheid in Reverse

By Red Smith

PRETORIA, South Africa (NYT) — Sydney uree, one of the two or three best mile ners in the world, is a victim of apartheid in erse. The Villanova sophomore is a South erican, and because the world sports commun- y has ostracized South Africa in hope of per- ading the government to abandon its policy separate and unequal status for blacks, he is rred from international competition.

Maree, who can do a mile in 3:53, may repre- t his university in intercollegiate meets like National Collegiate Athletic Association mpionships, but may not run in the Olym- es or the national Amateur Athletic Union mpionships, which might include a Polish le-vaulter. The irony is that he is black.

"We are deeply disappointed," said Mrs. ristine Susan Marina Maree.

Then her face lit up. She said Sydney had just telephoned. He had said he was fine but suburban Philadelphia was getting cold. He had asked how she and her husband Philip would feel if he applied for American citizenship so he would be eligible for international meets.

She said slowly that they would have no objection, provided this would not prevent Sydney from coming home again. She said that running was Sydney's whole life and she understood his frustration but she did not want to lose her son.

Sydney's mother is a slender women of quiet dignity. Entirely composed, she sat in the tiny front room of the house at 3 Letswalo Street in Atteridgeville, the black township outside this capital, where Sydney grew up and where she and Philip are bringing up Sydney's three younger brothers and sister — Patrick, Matthew, Stanley and Maria.

The house is like almost all others in Atteridgeville, a brick box with galvanized iron roof and a front door of sheet metal, sitting cheek-by-jowl with identical twins on an unpaved street of flinty red dust. There is a tiny plot of lawn in front, with one green shrub and a miniature triangle of flowers in bloom.

Joe Gemud, director of the Khazamula Sporting Club, hadn't known the Marees' address when he and a driver took a reporter over from Johannesburg. They had gone first to a house opposite the township's barren playing field where a school teacher Joe knew gave directions to the right neighborhood. There Joe spoke in Sutu dialect to small boys, who grinned with delight when they heard the name Maree. Three of them jumped aboard for the ride to 3 Letswalo.

It was 4 p.m. Patrick Maree, a tall 16-year-old, thin as a stick, was home with an aunt. They said Mr. and Mrs. Maree would be home at 6 from their jobs in Pretoria. Mrs. Maree works in a coffee-roasting plant, Mr. Maree in the mint.

The visitors drove to the local hotel for a beer, then the driver took them to the home of a friend of his, a taxi driver. He went inside, and in a moment a smiling woman came out and invited the others in for tea.

Her house was no bigger than its neighbors, but there was new leatherette furniture in the front room and a television set was playing. The visitors drank tea, made their manners and went back to Letswalo Street where Mrs. Maree made them welcome.

She wore a white beret and a two-piece dress with a dark jersey. The front room was immaculate. There was no ceiling, just the galvanized roof. A kitchen table with a small tablecloth on top of the oilcloth took up most of the space. Against one wall, a glass-front china cabinet held many of Sydney's trophies — cups, statuettes, a silver track shoe. Mrs. Maree brought them all out on the table, left the room and returned with handfuls of smaller awards, medals and ribbons.

A color photograph of Sydney laughed down from the wall. Beside it was a wedding picture of his parents. Other family pictures hung on the walls. Mrs. Maree served tea and cookies.

She understands English but speaks Afrikaans. Joe Gemud interpreted. She said that when Sydney was a boy in Phatogeng School down the street, his game was soccer. At 15 or 16 he entered a technical school in Pretoria where kids were mustered for intramural sports on teams called Lions, Kudus, Elephants and such. Sydney was an Elephant.

"He doesn't look like one," it was suggested. Mrs. Maree laughed. He didn't run like one, either, though elephants can get there rather soon. Sydney beat everybody in the Vleikfontein School and everybody in other schools and at length came the great day when he caught the attention of James Mokoka, the coach who made him.

They never looked back. At Villanova the track coach is Jumbo Elliott, whose eye is on every sparrow that runs, even sparrows 13,000 miles from Philadelphia's Main Line. So Sydney crossed the sea.

Would he be home for the Christmas holidays? Mrs. Maree didn't think so. He had some indoor meets ahead. In June, then? Maybe. But if he became eligible for a European tour or something, she would understand. By this time Philip Maree had come home, a little man composed mostly of smiles. Together they said they grieved when Sydney's ambitions were frustrated, but if anti-apartheid pressure could bring changes in this country, then his sacrifice might be worthwhile.

Mrs. Maree said something in Afrikaans. Joe Gemud translated. "He is such a pride to them," he said.

2 Baseball Players On Free-Agent List

W YORK, Oct. 24 (UPI) — y-two players, including Nolan Bucky Dent, Don Stanhouse Al Hrabosky officially became gents yesterday and are eligi- r the Nov. 2 re-entry draft.

addition, it was reported that Morgan, twice the most valu- player in the National League, to apply for free-agent status. as until Monday to decide defi- as does any player on the list decides to sign instead with his nt team and withdraw from st.

organ's attorney, Tom Reich, hat Morgan wants to finish his by leaving the Cincinnati and playing for a West Coast so he can be closer to his fami- Morgan, 36, won the most-valu- player award in 1975 and 1976 batted just .236 and .250 the wo seasons, when injuries re- his speed and hampered his ment.

A Crowd-Pleaser

an, who had a 16-14 record ear and has been bothered by es for the last two years, ap- to be the most attractive of players eligible for the draft. California Angels have estimat- ds here from 3,000 to 6,000 extra rdays to Anaheim to every game he pitches. he will be 33 years old next 31 and has not had a 20-victory historic run since 1974.

ding pennant was a playoff and World hero for the New York Yank- n 1978 but had a dismal 1979 paign at bat and in the field. house, of the Baltimore Ori- and Hrabosky, of the Kansas Royals, head a small group of pitchers.

among the others expected to at- up to the allowed dozen bids pitcher Dave Goltz of the Min- Twins, infielder Jorge Orta White Sox, shortstop Fred Patek of the Royals, infielder Rennie Stennett of the Pittsburgh Pirates, pitcher Rick Wise of the Cleveland Indians and outfielder Roy White of the Yankees.

Others Available

Others on the list include Jesus Alou, outfielder, Houston; Paul Blair, outfielder, Cincinnati; Glenn Borgmann, catcher, Minnesota; Jose Cruz, outfielder, Houston; John Curtis, pitcher, San Francisco; Dave Hamilton, pitcher, Oakland; Andy Hassler, pitcher, Mets; Don Hood, pitcher, Yankees; Tim Johnson, infielder, Toronto; Jay Johnstone, outfielder, San Diego, and Ed Kranepool, first baseman, New York Mets.

Also, Lerrin LaGrow, pitcher, Los Angeles; Skip Lockwood, pitcher, Mets; Milt May, catcher, Chicago White Sox; Fred Norman, pitcher, Cincinnati; Lenny Randle, infielder, Yankees; Merv Rettenmund, outfielder, California; Tony Solaita, first baseman, Toronto; Rusty Torres, outfielder, Chicago White Sox; Wayne Twitchell, pitcher, Mets; Bobby Valentine, infielder, Seattle, and Jim Wohlford, outfielder, Milwaukee.

Major-league clubs are expected to invest about $25 million in signing many of the players. Although such clubs as the Royals, St. Louis Cardinals and Mets reject the re-entry draft as a means of becoming contenders, such teams as the Yankees, Angels and Milwaukee Brewers have been successful with their big-money deals.

Fourteen free agents were signed for a total of $24,219,249 a year ago and 24 free agents were signed for a total of $25,222,000 in 1977. The most lucrative contracts signed in 1978 were believed to be by Mike Torrez of the Boston Red Sox ($540,000 in 1979 and the remainder of a contact estimated at $3-million in descending figures for five years) and Larry Hisle of the Brewers ($525,833 a year for six years).



Associated Press

Joe Meriweather of the New York Knicks (white uniform) and Mike Bantom of the Indiana Pacers battle for a loose ball, which Bantom came up with in a National Basketball Association game.

Not Simply 'the Other Dryden'

By Parton Keese

UNIONDALE, N.Y., Oct. 24 (NYT) — "Who are the Islanders playing tonight?" a fan asked.

"The Edmonton Oilers," his friend answered. "One of those WHA teams."

"Who've they got anybody good?"

"Nah, just that kid, Gretzky, and a bunch of old guys. Oh yeah, and they got Dryden in goal."

Whether or not the fan knew which Dryden his friend was talking about will never be known. His friend probably was thinking about Ken Dryden, the Montreal Canadiens' goalie who announced his retirement after capturing his third Vezina Trophy and taking part in his sixth Stanley Cup championship last May.

Gretzky is the one and only Wayne Gretzky, the Oilers' potential superstar at the age of 18. The Dryden in goal for Edmonton is Ken's brother, Dave.

The 38-year-old Dave Dryden, not so well-known as his brother but distinguished in his own right, is six years older than Ken. And while Ken was playing for only one club, Montreal, in his 8-year NHL career, Dave was in action with 11 professional teams, including the Chicago Cougars of the World Hockey Association, the Buffalo Sabres, the Chicago Black Hawks and even the New York Rangers in the NHL. He has been with Edmonton for last four season.

With the Oilers joining the NHL this season, Dave Dryden has become the league's oldest goaltender as well as the one with the biggest feet — size 14. That's something to consider when he comes up with one of those split-second skate saves.

Age seems to wear well with the older Dryden (he's even older than his coach, Glen Sather, who's 35). Last season, he was named the most valuable player in the WHA, leading the Oilers to the best record in the league. The previous year he was named sportsman of the year in Edmonton.

Ths is the same man who played 189 NHL contests, posted a goals-against average of 2.65 and was named to the All-Star team while with Buffalo. His coach with the Sabres was Joe Crozier, who said of Dryden:

"Sure, he's a good goaltender. Everybody knows that. But he's also the nicest man I've ever met in sport."

Last season, Dryden compiled a 2.89 goals-against average for 63 games — the most he's played in one season.

Since both Drydens became big-league goaltenders, it was only natural to make comparisons. Many people have asked Dave whether, as the older brother, he had much of an influence on the course of Ken's career. He says no.

"Sure, I was the big brother, and we were alike in many ways. Even now, we're interested in a lot of the same things. But I doubt very much that Ken ever patterned himself after me or tried to be like his older brother," Dave said.

"And I'm sure neither of us expected to become professional hockey players. Our household just wasn't sports-oriented. The main concern of my father was our education. He wanted to see to it that we were able to get the schooling he was never able to have."

Ken is a practicing lawyer and Dave is a qualified teacher, with plans to pursue that career when his hockey days are over.

"Yes, Ken gained fame and fortune with the Canadiens and shared in their glory and success," Dave said. "He's now embarked on another great career in law. I'm happy with what I've done in hockey, as well as out of it. I don't look upon myself as just the other Dryden."

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	5	0	1.000	—
Boston	4	2	.667	1½
New York	4	3	.571	2
Washington	2	3	.400	3
New Jersey	1	4	.200	4

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	3	2	.600	—
Detroit	3	3	.500	½
Indiana	3	4	.429	1
Atlanta	3	4	.429	1
Houston	2	3	.400	1
Cleveland	2	5	.286	2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	6	1	.857	—
Kansas City	7	2	.600	2
Chicago	3	4	.429	3
Utah	1	5	.167	4½
Denver	0	6	.000	5½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Portland	7	0	1.000	—
Los Angeles	4	2	.667	2½
Golden State	3	3	.500	3½
Phoenix	3	4	.429	4
San Diego	3	4	.429	4
Seattle	2	3	.400	4

Tuesday's Results

New York 136, Indiana 112 (T. Knight 34, Cartwright 24; Ensslin 37, Edwards 28).

San Antonio 129, Boston 120 (Kenon 28, Gervin 26; Cowens 32, Bird 22).

Chicago 108, New Jersey 103 (Greenwood 20, Smith 19; Williamson 30, Nott 23).

Milwaukee 114, Phoenix 108 (M. Johnson 32, Winters 24; Robinson 34, Westphal 21).

Los Angeles 102, Utah 87 (Abdul-Jabbar 17, Cooper 17; Dantley 27, King 17).

Portland 98, Kansas City 88 (Owens 17, Steele 16; Birdsong 29, Ford 20).

Atlanta 121, Cleveland 111 (Drew 27, Howes 24; Mitchell 25, Carr 23).

San Diego 132, Denver 127 (Free 32, Weatherspoon 23; Thompson 36, Issel 34).

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	4	1	1	9	30	25
NY Rangers	3	2	0	6	25	19
Atlanta	2	4	1	5	23	26
NY Islanders	2	3	1	5	20	18
Washington	2	4	0	4	22	3

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Vancouver	2	3	2	6	20	22
Chicago	2	2	2	6	13	17
St. Louis	2	2	2	6	20	22
Edmonton	1	1	4	6	23	22
Winnipeg	2	4	0	4	11	21
Colorado	1	4	1	3	16	32

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	4	1	1	9	24	18
Pittsburgh	3	2	1	7	23	18
Los Angeles	3	3	1	7	34	34
Hartford	1	3	2	4	15	22
Detroit	1	2	2	4	16	18

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	4	1	1	9	23	17
Toronto	4	2	0	8	21	16
Buffalo	3	2	1	7	23	17
Minnesota	3	2	1	7	23	20
Quebec	2	3	0	4	15	16

Tuesday's Results

Edmonton 3, New York Islanders (Flatt 11), MacDonald (8), Driscoll (1); Gillies 2 (2), Harris (5)).

Montreal 5, Atlanta 3 (Shutt 2 (5), Lafleur (6), Risebrough (1), Robinson (2); Rota (1), Vail (5), Nilsson (5)).

Boston 5, St. Louis 5 (Ralelle 2 (3), Schmautz 2 (6), Secord (2); Babych 3 (5), Zuke (2), Michaels (2)).

Los Angeles 7, Colorado 4 (Murphy (2), Taylor (7), Dionne 4 (6), Palmer (1); Robert (2), Malinowski (1), Christie (1), Pratt (2)).

Fairbanks Finding It Rocky in Colorado

By Molly Ivins

BOULDER, Colo., Oct. 24 (NYT) — If the University of Colorado has the best football team that money can buy, the dollar is in more trouble than anyone thought.

The Colorado Buffaloes got hung with the "best that money can buy" tag after the school, its boosters and its fans spent approximately $200,000 last spring to import a professional coach to replace Bill Mallory and shore up the team's sagging fortunes.

Chuck Fairbanks, formerly of the New England Patriots, had to be bought out of his professional contract, which caused some ill feeling in Boston. In addition to the money paid to the Patriots, the 46-year-old Fairbanks was given a salary-and-side-benefits package worth an estimated $100,000 to $150,000 a year. There was a great hoo-hah over the hiring here and much wringing of hands over how the dread spectre of heartless, money-made professional football was going to corrupt the old school spirit and what not and so forth.

Some Fungus

The negotiations to get Fairbanks were conducted in confusion and secrecy, causing Gov. Richard Lamm to observe at the time that people of Colorado were being treated like mushrooms — "kept in the dark and covered with manure."

Fairbanks's own coolness is warmed only slightly when the situation is brought up. The coach can, when he feels it necessary, be distinctly wintry. When he was asked a question last week that began, "Considering the controversy surrounding your coming here. . . ." he snapped: "What controversy?"

The least anyone expected of Fairbanks, after all this pain and trauma, was a miracle. They only wanted him to make the Buffs, perennial also-rans in the Big Eight, into the kind of team that could whip the likes of Nebraska and Oklahoma. Fairbanks has yet to oblige.

Last year at this point in the season, the Buffs had a 5-0 record, albeit en route to a 6-5 record. This season they stand at 1-5, including a truly dismal 13-9 loss Sept. 22 to a lowly non-conference team, Drake. It was the first time since 1957 that Drake had managed to beat a Big Eight team, even though Drake has a losing record of its own. "Buffs Hit Bottom" and "Drake Adds Insult to Injury," said the headlines in the Boulder Daily Camera.

Power Plus

The Buffs rebounded the next week with what Tim Simmons, an athletic department public relations man, cheerfully refers to as "that awesome display of Sept. 29." What was awesome was that the Buffs managed to beat Indiana, 17-16, even after six Colorado turnovers and with the help of a pass interference call against the Hoosiers that left the Indiana coach barely in control of himself.

However, the Buffs broke their one-game winning streak the following Saturday when they lost, 49-24, to Oklahoma, a Big Eight team that Fairbanks coached to a 52-15-1 won-lost-tied record before he joined the Patriots, where he won 46 and lost 40 in six seasons. Actually, losing by 25 points to Oklahoma was one of the Buffs' better efforts. On Sept. 15, they lost by 44-0 to Louisiana State.

The Buffs had an open date Oct. 13, prompting an athletic department official to comment that even that might be a tough game for them. Back in action last Saturday, Colorado lost its fifth game. After taking a 7-3 lead over Missouri midway through the third quarter, the Buffs turned the ball over on their next three possessions, allowing Missouri to regain the lead and win, 13-7.

The Long View

Despite this record of adversity, there is no move in Boulder to "lynch Chuck Fairbanks," for the fact is that Boulderites are little afflicted with the intense football mania of schools such as Texas and Nebraska. Fans, yes; crazy, no.

Michael Vickers, a Buffs fan and Boulder businessman who happened to be in Boston last week, reported about the team's poor record: "Everyone in Boston is chuckling and chortling over it."

The fact that the Patriots are also leading their division — without Fairbanks — must add to the laugh.

"It's going to be three long, lean, sad years for Colorado football followers before recruiting pays off," Vickers elaborated. "Fairbanks is obviously an intelligent man, but you can't coach wooden Indians. He has absolutely no talent. They're slow, they can't even get out of their own way. He inherited a team decimated by dissension — the previous coach drove out players. But he is an intelligent coach and it is just a matter of time before he turns it around.

"There is no hope for this year certainly and maybe not for the next two or three years."

E.R. Stoebe, president of the Buffs Club, a booster organization, said: "Under any circumstances, Bill Mallory or not, I don't think we'd be in any better shape than we are now. The majority of our members support Chuck. Oh, there are some, certainly there are always some who, if you don't win, they're not for you. But this is college ball, not the pros."

Fairbanks himself is as low-key as the fans. He belongs to the Bud Grant-Tom Landry school of emoting coaches. His nickname is "Stone."

He is, with all, a perfectly pleasant fellow, notable for a certain forthrightness. After the loss to Oklahoma, he said, "They obviously were a much better team."

He is not much more excitable in the face of triumph. After the "awesome display" against Indiana, he told the media: "Well, men, this is a lot better."

In any case, Fairbanks is facing adversity with commendable calm. Asked about the season so far, he replied: "Not so good."

He even found cheer in the loss to Drake, noting that it had dragged forth unsolicited contributions to the athletic program and many messages urging continued courage.

Royals Name Frey, Coach of Orioles, as Manager

ANSAS CITY, Oct. 24 (AP) — Frey, a 16-year veteran of the more Oriole organization and team's hitting instructor since , was named manager of the sas City Royals today.

he 48-year-old Frey replaces ey Herzog, whose contract was of the American League club, zog led the team to three divi- titles and then was fired.

know Whitey Herzog was a popular man with the fans and here," Frey said. "And for reason, I don't think they ld just openly accept anyone succeeds him right away.

"That's just going to be another lem we have to solve. Baseball, any business, is a problem of ing problems."

Not Modeled on Weaver

The Orioles' first base coach 1975, Frey is a close friend of more's manager, Earl Weaver, not his "protege," Frey said. "I think I modeled myself after Weaver and I'm sure he didn't model himself after anyone," he commented.

Frey noted that the Royals finished only three games behind the California Angels in the American League West race this season and indicated that he thought little personnel change was needed.

"We're talking about a club that was three games back," he said. "This is not a rebuilding situation. I don't see any reason why the Royals can't have five starting pitchers with winning records."

Frey joined Baltimore in 1963 after a 14-year minor league career as an outfielder. He managed the Orioles' rookie team in Bluefield, W. Va., for two years and worked as a Baltimore scout until 1970.

Although he compiled a lifetime batting average of .302 as an outfielder, Frey never made it to the major leagues, instead knocking around with 12 different minor-league clubs. Twice, with Tulsa of the Texas League in 1957 and Rochester of the International League in 1960, he won batting titles.

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

BOSTON RED SOX—Added Bruce Hurst, Mike Howard and Keith MacWhorter, pitchers, Dave Schmidt, catcher, Dave Stapleton, infielder, and Reid Nichols, outfielder, to their major league roster. Assigned Jim Wright, John LeRose and Burke Suter, pitchers, to Pawtucket of the International League.

CHICAGO WHITE SOX—Announced resignation of Larry Doby as batting instructor.

TORONTO BLUE JAYS—Added Paul Hodgson and Jesse Barfield, outfielders, and Rafael Santana and Joy Robertson, pitchers, to the team's 40-man roster. Waived Dave Freisleben, pitcher, and Craig Kusick, first baseman. Assigned the contracts of Pedro Hernandez, infielder, Bob Davis, catcher, and Jackson Todd, pitcher, to Syracuse of the International League.

National League

CHICAGO CUBS—Acquired Mike O'Berry, catcher, from the Boston Red Sox as the player to be named later in a deal that sent Ted Sizemore to the Red Sox.

NEW YORK METS—Acquired Mike Jorgensen, first baseman-outfielder, from Texas to complete a deal that sent Willie Montanez to the Rangers. Sent Sergio Ferrer, infielder, to Tidewater of the International League.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

PORTLAND TRAIL BLAZERS—Activated Maurice Lucas, forward, from the injured reserve list. Placed Bob Gross, forward, on the injured reserve list.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

LOS ANGELES RAMS—Waived Bill Bain, offensive guard. Signed Gordon Gravelle, offensive tackle.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

ATLANTA FLAMES—Traded Bobby Lalonde, forward, to the Boston Bruins for future considerations.

WASHINGTON CAPITALS—Sent Bob Girard and Greg Polis, left wings, to Hershey of the American Hockey League. Recalled Tony Casolato, right wing, from Hershey.

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Art Buchwald

Playing Dirty Pool In the Campaign

WASHINGTON — The campaign manager and one of the presidential candidates were having a meeting.

"The one thing I have no intention of bringing up if Teddy runs is Chappaquiddick," the candidate said.

"You're absolutely right, sir," his manager said. "I think it would be a big mistake."


Buchwald

"I believe we should put out a press release saying that I will not talk about Chappaquiddick because I consider it a personal matter that has no place in American politics."

"A media release could get lost," the manager said. "I think you should hold a press conference and make a strong statement spelling out your reasons for not making Chappaquiddick an issue."

* * *

"What about a TV commercial that we could play during the campaign? I could do it on Martha's Vineyard. I would talk about inflation, energy and SALT and then say at the end, the one thing I will not talk about is what happened here," the candidate suggested.

"It's a good idea. By the way, I've been in touch with the other campaign managers and we're trying to see if we could arrange a TV panel with all the presidential candidates. Each of them could give their reasons why they will not discuss Chappaquiddick. We could get John Chancellor, Walter Cronkite and Barbara Walters to host it."

"I like it," said the candidate.

"I'm running into trouble putting it together. Connally's man said he won't agree to it unless we all announce we won't bring up his milk fund trial. Reagan's manager says he'll only agree if we promise not to talk about Reagan dyeing his hair. And the Carter people say if any candidate brings up jogging all bets are off."

"Anyone heard from Jerry Ford?"

"His man says that Ford's pardon of Nixon has to be off limits. Frankly, sir, we may have to go it alone."

"Could we rent the Goodyear blimp during the Super Bowl and announce it that way?"

"I'll check it out. The other candidates might demand equal space and the blimp can just handle so many announcements."

* * *

"This is a problem," the candidate said. "I'd like to be the first one to say that Chappaquiddick is not the issue, but if one of the candidates announces it before I do, it will look as though the idea did not originate with me."

"Agreed. At the same time if Teddy, at the last moment, decides not to run we'll have used up a lot of money for no good reason."

"There is also the possibility that Carter could beat Kennedy for the nomination. We don't want to peak on refusing to discuss Chappaquiddick too early."

* * *

"We're covering all bases," the manager said. "Our advertising agency has reserved billboards in New Hampshire, Florida, Iowa, Pennsylvania and New York. It will have your picture on it and say, 'Vote for the man who kept Chappaquiddick out of his campaign.'"

"I wish I could do it more subtly. Maybe we could rent that big sign over Times Square, put my name up in lights and flash it on and off: INFLATION SI — CHAPPAQUIDDICK NO."

"I'll check it out. Now let's talk about your speech tonight to the Radar Trappers Union. We put in the paragraph you used last week in Detroit about not panicking in a crisis. The Kennedy people raised hell about it. Do you want to leave it in?"

"Sure, but add a line that when I'm speaking about panic I am certainly not referring to Chappaquiddick as that would be dirty pool."

'No Sex' Record

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP)—The English play "No Sex Please — We're British" which claims the record as the world's longest running comedy, clocked its 3,500th consecutive performance at London's Strand Theater yesterday.

Leonard Cohen

'I mean, it's not . . . vast . . . see . . . . . .it's not La Comedie Humaine or anything'

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, Oct. 24 (IHT) — "I guess I should make the bed," said the pop star. Or is he a poet? Pop stars don't make their own beds. Do poets?

This was not even a suite. Pop stars only stay in suites. The hotel was good enough, even plush, but the room would be considered small by a jazz star. Yet he did not seem to care, he was just taking care of business. Are poets businesslike?

Leonard Cohen is a curious hybrid. Novelist, guitarist, songwriter, singer, poet, pop star, he gives the impression that the pop-star role has been thrust on him against his will, a quirk of fate he still does not quite believe or totally accept.

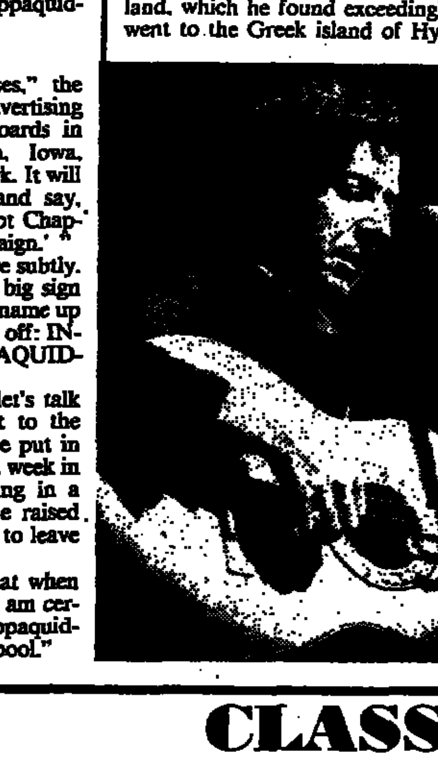
He was born 45 years ago in Westmount, a neighborhood in Montreal inhabited in part by the Jewish bourgeoisie. He received a degree in literature from McGill University although he says he does not remember having learned very much. Nevertheless, there is an unmistakably academic air about him; he could be a hip professor in some elite New England women's college. Or perhaps an artistically inclined boss's son who plays guitar in his spare time.

He did in fact spend more than a year in his family's cloak-and-suit business, and it is not a bad memory. "I never had a moment of revolution against my family," he said. "They always struck me as extremely decent people. The older I get the more I appreciate the composition of that family, the honesty with which they conducted their business, and the devotion in their communal lives."

While still in the business, his first volume of poetry was published. Then he left for England, which he found exceedingly cold, so he went to the Greek island of Hydra. He lived on small advances from publishers while writing his novel "Beautiful Losers," which has sold more than 200,000 copies.

He started setting his poems to music and when Judy Collins recorded "Suzanne" in 1966, he began to develop into a solo performer. His eighth album, "Recent Songs," has just been released by CBS.

The album begins with "The Guests" arriving, but "no one knows why the wine is flowing." On the other tracks: "each of the guests tells his story. You know it's not . . ." He had just made his bed. There had not yet been time for the poet to become lucid today: ". . . I mean, it's not . . . vast . . . see . . . it's not La Comedie Humaine or anything."


Poet (or pop star) Cohen: "When I was young and drugged I didn't know anything about what it took to sell records and fill halls."

'Catastrophic Voice'

He seems small sitting in the high-backed chair. Modest. He once said: "I have a catastrophic voice and I can't even carry a tune." But he does not really have very much to be modest about. A poet who writes songs is different in kind from a songwriter who finds a few poetic lines now and again.

One of his early songs, "The Stranger," is about a car dealer who won't be tied down to mundane obligations, a man who makes an appointment by saying: "The bridge, or some-place, later."

Asked if he wanted to live like that, he answered, "I have, a bit."

"Is that why you went into show business?"

"I guess so. It's changed though. As I've become more sober and older and more responsible. I've taken more and more of the business responsibility into my hands. When I was young and drugged I didn't know anything about what it took to sell records and fill halls."

"Drugged" might mean "unhappy" in musician's slang. How had he meant it?

He laughed: "I mean *drugged*. I'd just find myself being pointed to the microphone and I'd get out there and do it. I didn't care much about how it was all put together. Now when I see the organization it takes to move 12 people from city to city, I'm astounded that countries ever get it together to move armies around and go to war."

So add businessman and producer to the hybrid qualities of the poet — and bandleader. There is a female choir, an Armenian violinist and a young fusion band called Passenger (from the University of Texas) along with him on his current European tour: "I play fairly good guitar but these guys are incredible. Music had great significance during the '60s when they were growing up. Music is a religion to them and they apply themselves to it with a diligence that just wasn't in the air when I was growing up. They play jazz, rock and contemporary music and they don't feel the need to — well, change their clothes from one to the other.

"In London we went to hear Betty Carter at Ronnie Scott's and one of the guys asked me how come I never did any blues. I said I didn't grow up with the blues, and it would be a rip-off for me to play it. I don't really feel it's my music, but they do. They play all music like a tree they understand completely, its roots and its branches."

"Stravinsky said: 'A good composer does not imitate; he steals.'"

"Yes. 'Good poets borrow, great poets steal,' somebody else said."

"Then why won't you steal from the blues?"

"Because the blues are based on a certain inflection in the words. I hear a black voice speaking. I couldn't do that with my words, it would be like speaking Italian — another language. There are certain words I just cannot say. Like 'Baby.' I would never address a girl as 'Baby.' Phrases like 'I ain't got no . . .' are integral to the rhythm of the blues. And for me with my education to speak ungrammatically would be an affectation of the highest order.

"Yet in a sense my own simple tunes are kind of like Montreal blues. I habitually use patterns like moving from a major to a minor chord at a certain point. This has been extremely hard to get across to musicians I've played with over the years, and Passenger is the first group that has been able to begin to perceive it. We've just started working together. I hope something good will evolve."

Chanting

Cohen sounds more like a poet chanting with musical accompaniment than a singer. Although he has good timbre and intonation, a succession of his songs can give the listener the impression that a record player is turning too slowly. During Cohen's recent concert at the Pavillon de Paris, a French intellectual in the audience laughed: "He's got to be kidding. He sounds like he's falling asleep up there."

His companion answered: "Only a fool laughs at a poet."

And the poet sang:

Like a bird on a wire,
Like a drunk in a midnight choir,
I have tried
In my way
To be free.

Leonard Cohen on tour: Cambrai, France, Oct. 26; Antwerp, Oct. 27; Brussels, Oct. 28; Paris (Theatre des Champs-Elysees), Oct. 30; Frankfurt, Nov. 1; Stuttgart, Nov. 2; tour continues in Germany, France, Switzerland and Britain through Dec. 11.

PEOPLE: *Paul McCartney Scores A Guinness Hat Trick*

Former Beatle **Paul McCartney** has been presented with a disc cast of rhodium, one of the world's rarest metals, by the publishers of the Guinness Book of Records. McCartney is given three entries in the latest edition of the book, one as the "Most Successful Composer of All Time," another for the "Record Number of Gold Discs," and the third as the "World's Most Successful Recording Artist."

* * *

West German publisher **Axel Springer** said that Israel is threatened because "so many among us follow the dictate of oil instead of the dictate of conscience." Springer made the statement in a speech in New York after receiving the annual award of the Appeals of Conscience Foundation for his efforts for religious freedom throughout the world and particularly for his work toward reconciliation between Germans and Jews.

* * *

Tickets aren't all the fans must pay for when the government decides what is and is not music. Blues guitarist **Eric Clapton** just finished a concert in Poland and his recollection of it isn't a pretty one. He's in Israel now, with wife **Patty Boyd**. He told Israeli reporters in Tel Aviv that fans who dared cheer his music at last week's Warsaw concert did so at their peril. Says he. "The security men dragged the young people away by their hair and hit them in the face."

* * *

Paris restaurant biz is like show biz. A restaurant in favor can be flooded with limelight. Sometimes a place, despite good performance, has a short run. Not long ago we cited the phenomenon of an excellent 45.50 franc *prix-fixe* bistrot, Chez Toi ou Chez Moi (IHT, Oct. 16). At the same time the monthly Gault-Millau guide wrote about it as an up-and-coming restaurant. Last Saturday, **Christian Millau**, on his morning radio broadcast, talked about the restaurant, praising young chef **Michel Derban** who had been trained in the kitchens of Les Semailles, and repeating the wonder of the 45.50-franc menu. The customers poured in. Concierges of the big hotels made bookings for their clients. Gastronomic journalists of other papers hurried to the little restaurant in the 18th Arrondissement. Their articles will be too late. The proprietress, perhaps perturbed that the show had been stolen by the hired chef, decided they had better separate. Derban, miserable a[t] star for a night, dropped in [the] other night to confer with his pals, the owners of Les Semai[lles] **Jean Jacques Jouteux** and [Rob] **Salmon**. "Never heard of such [be]havior," said Salmon. "She mus[t be] crazy. Better forget it and tak[e a] week's vacation out of tow[n]. "There's a place we heard abou[t] Saint-Germain-des-Pres. W[e'll] know in a month if we can have [it]," said Jouteux. "Then Michel can [do] it by himself." Tune in later for [the] next installment.

* * *

Richard Nixon knew he had to [re]sign even before three Republi[can] congressional leaders went to [the] White House to tell him impe[ach]ment was inevitable, Sen. [Barry] **Goldwater** discloses in a new b[ook]. The Arizona senator, one of [the] three, says the impression that [Nix]on would resign was so overwhe[lm]ing the delegation never asked [him] to step down. Nixon also di[d not] raise the subject. "The pre[sident] knew what he must do," Gold[water] recalls. Goldwater, a leader a[mong] conservative Republicans, wa[s cho]sen by his colleagues to call on [Nix]on and ask him to resign. He [went] to the White House at Nixon's [invi]tation and was joined by Senate House GOP leaders **Hugh Scott**, **John Rhodes**. He recalls Nixon "serene, confident, cheerful" in [the] Oval Office only a little more [than] 24 hours before telling the nation [he] was resigning the presidency. [He] acted as though he had just [made a] hole-in-one," Goldwater relates. [He] had never seen him so relaxed. [In] his book, "With No Apolog[ies]," Goldwater says Nixon remin[ded] made complimentary rem[arks] about his predecessor, **L[yndon] Johnson**, and spoke of his aff[ection] for **Dwight Eisenhower**. "And almost casually, he asked m[e how] things stood in the Senate. [I told] him he could count on abo[ut] votes, perhaps as many as 1[?] more. And that it would take votes to defeat the impeachm[ent] charges in the Senate. When we [left] he was smiling. Whatever else I [may] say or think about Richard Ni[xon], he displayed a quality of co[urage] that I have rarely encountered."

* * *

Philanthropist **William Black** [will] make a rare public appearance [to]morrow at the annual April in P[aris] charity ball at New York's Wald[orf] Astoria on behalf of the Parkins[on's] Disease Foundation, which he founded.

—SAMUEL JUST[ER]

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